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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

President Sees Need for World Religious Unity

State of World He Warns Christians and Jews Demands This Stand

Gets Temple Degree

Appeals to All Religious Sects to Meet Irreligious Challenge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — President Roosevelt in a week end of non-political speeches appealed to all religious faiths in this country to make common cause against the rising challenge of "irreligion," and declared that "no greater thing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion."

There were two major speeches during the trip. The first, on the occasion of receiving an honorary degree at Temple University in Philadelphia, stressed the importance to educational progress of preserving America's heritage of "freedom in the pursuit of truth." The second, delivered from his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., in observance of "Brotherhood Day," sponsored by the National Conference of Jews and Christians, was designed to aid the conference in its efforts to mitigate the current revival of inter-religious friction.

Is Taken as Warning

If any ulterior meaning could be read into the speeches it was that the President had in mind the suppression of both free thinking and free worship in European dictatorships which he is accused by some of his political opponents of emulating in the New Deal; and that he took this opportunity not only to disavow any such leanings, but even to warn American religion and American education to be on its guard against a very real danger.

"This is no time to make capital out of religious disagreement, however, honest," he declared in the Hyde Park address . . . "we who have faith cannot afford to fall out among ourselves. The very state of the world is a summons to us to stand together . . . religion in wide areas of the earth is being confronted with irreligion; our faiths are being challenged. It is because of that threat that you and I must reach across the lines between our creeds, clasp hands, and make common cause."

Hopes for Revival

"No greater thing could come to our land today," he added a few moments later, "than a revival of the spirit of religion—a revival that would sweep through the hearts of men and women of all faiths to a reassertion of their belief in God and their dedication to his will for themselves and for their world. I doubt if there is any problem—social, political or economic—which would not melt away before the fire of such a spiritual awakening."

Undoubtedly having in mind the policies of Communist and Fascist dictatorship toward education and the tendency witnessed in some localities in this country for political authority to attempt to dictate both the substance and the object of education, the President keyed his Tulane address to the statement that "a true education depends upon freedom in the pursuit of truth."

Must Be Free to Study

"No group and no government can properly prescribe precisely what should constitute the body of knowledge with which true education is concerned," he held. "The truth is found when men are free to pursue it. Genuine education is present only when the springs from which knowledge comes are pure.

"It is this belief in the freedom of the mind, written into our fundamental law and observed in our everyday dealings with the problems of life, that distinguishes us as a nation.

"In our ability to keep pure the sources of knowledge — in our mind's freedom to winnow the chaff from the good grain—in the even temper and in the calmness of our everyday relationships—in our willingness to face the details of fact and the needs of temporary emergencies—in all of these, lie our future and our children's future. On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin and the saving lies!"

Philadelphia Youth Start Peace Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—Students from 40 high and private schools in Philadelphia and suburbs have started a youth peace movement.

At a Youth Forum for High School Students held in the Penn Athletic Club as part of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, a motion to establish a Permanent Inter-Scholastic Peace Club was sponsored by Paul R. Warwick, student in Lower Merion High School, and George Hunt, student in Springfield High School.

Organization will be effected, according to present plans, in cooperation with the Philadelphia branch of the League of Nations Association and the faculties of the schools concerned. The forum was attended by about 500 high school students and a few teachers.

Backing of N. E. A. Is Sought For $300,000,000 Federal Education Dole Annually

Educators Declare 90 P.C. of Teachers Want It—Bill Is Prepared

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24—The National Education Association and its department of superintendence now in session here are asking the American people to dig deep down into their jeans and hand over for this and every succeeding year $300,000,000 in federal support of schools.

A bill to this effect will be introduced into Congress shortly, and the educators are busily unifying their stand for it while they are also formulating a demand that teachers shall be allowed freedom to discuss in their classrooms any and all controversial issues which they deem suitable to the ages of their scholars.

Dr. J. W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, today urged academic freedom. He was seconded by Dr. Payson Smith, former education commissioner of Massachusetts, who recently failed of reappointment, a fact which the convention is expected to treat with a resolution charging interference by politics in education.

Strong Support Expected

Since President Roosevelt took office the National Government has handed over $400,000,000 in federal aid for schools. The demand for an annual appropriation of $300,000,000, while it is being eyed askance in some important quarters in Washington, will have strong support in Congress according to Willard H. Givens, executive secretary of the association who points out that, "it has now become politically popular in at least 27 southern and midwestern states to vote federal funds for the schools."

This bill differs in three important respects from previous measures proposed in Congress.

First: The profession itself is 90 per cent behind it, again, according

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Dr. Payson Smith

His Failure of Reappointment as Massachusetts Commissioner of Education Is Under National Protest

Army 'Dictator' In Bulgaria Gets Extreme Penalty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg., Feb. 24—King Boris is pressing his attempt to end the "conspirators" régime in Bulgaria and restore normal government.

One of his most important moves was to bring before a military court the chief "conspirator" in the Balkans, a former major, Damyan Veltcheff. He was charged with participating in an unsuccessful plan to assassinate the King on Oct. 3, 1935.

The capital sentence passed Saturday on Veltcheff and Maj. Cyril Stancheff came as an unexpected climax to a long trial. The sentence is held to show that the King and the War Minister, Maj. Gen. Christo Lukoff, are determined to restore discipline and unity in the Bulgarian Army and re-establish an authoritative responsible civil government.

Many Adherents in Army

Veltcheff is popular and during the five months he has spent in prison has become somewhat of a national hero, so it was no light thing to condemn him, especially since he has many adherents in the army. Many believe, however, that the sentence will be commuted by the King to life imprisonment.

The accused have a right to appeal to the supreme court-martial, which can either order a retrial or confirm the original finding. In the event of its adopting the latter course, the sentences would be carried out at the end of 24 hours, but

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Japan's Election Hits Opposition; Okada to Remain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 24—The final results of the Japanese Diet election, published over the week end, had three main features: rout of the Seiyukai, which sharply opposed the defeat of several well-known reactionaries.

The Seiyukai, which possessed a clear majority over all parties in the last Diet, now takes second place behind its traditional rival the Minseito, with 174 seats to Minseito's 205. Its president, Dr. Kisabaro Suzuki, and several prominent leaders lost their seats.

Cabinet Unchanged

Premier Keisuke Okada regards the election result as a popular vindication and it is unlikely that the Cabinet will be reorganized before the meeting of the new Diet in April.

Japan's moderate Socialist party, the Shakai Taishuto, made its strongest showing in Japanese parliamentary history by electing 18 members against 5 in the last election, polling 628,000 votes against 287,000 previously.

They Seek Action

Some of its candidates at Tokyo and Osaka received huge majorities, many white-collar employees, besides manual workers, apparently voting Labor as a protest against the empty generalities of the old established parties and repression of free criticism, which military cir-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Soviets Offer Mongol Border Clash Inquiry

U. S. S. R. Goes Beyond Former Plan in Offer to Japanese

May End Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 — The U. S. S. R. has proposed to Japan the establishment of a commission for settlement of all border incidents between Outer Mongolia and Manchoukuo.

The Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, B. S. Stomoniakoff, made the formal proposal to Japanese Ambassador Tamekichi Ota during a week-end conference. The frank purpose of the commission was announced as to prevent Manchoukuan-Mongolian border clashes.

The proposal goes beyond anything previously suggested for settlement of Siberian border questions. While the Soviets insist that Siberian borders were fixed by Sino-Tsarist treaties, it is obvious that no treaties exist which fix the borders so clearly between Manchuria and Outer Mongolia, both of which were for centuries parts of the Chinese Empire.

Moscow's proposal thus gives the opportunity for the Japanese to accept a commission which can investigate not only recent incidents but the more important question, whether the indefinite borders are actually responsible for the incidents, as the Japanese have claimed.

Moscow has also accepted the Japanese proposal for a commission to investigate the Siberian incident of Jan. 3, wherein Soviet and Japanese troops were involved. Moscow waived its suggestion for inclusion of neutral observers and agreed to equal representation of the Soviets on one side and Japanese-Manchoukuans on the other.

In this case the question of indefinite boundaries does not arise. The commission is empowered to investigate only a single incident. Moscow, it is stated, has not altered its position that the Siberian boundaries are clearly delimited and not susceptible of discussion.

Tokyo-Moscow Accord On Fundamentals Held Vital to Mongol Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The winter of 1935-1936 has been far from peaceful on the long northern border of Manchoukuo.

Both the western and the eastern extremities of this border have witnessed outbursts of fighting that in seriousness and in the number of casualties involved exceed the dimensions of "normal" frontier incidents.

Shortly before Christmas, skirmishing broke out in the Bulundersun region, near Lake Buir, on the Manchoukuan-Outer Mongolia frontier, where a clash between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolian patrols occurred early in 1935. In January the fighting shifted to the region of Lake Heilumoto and Olahodka, further to the north and nearer the Manchoukuan border station of Manchouli.

Inasmuch as no foreign observers are present at these obscure skirmishes and since each side invariably issues a version of what happened that is widely different from

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Paris Moves to Save Locarno Pact; Eden Ties Security to Rearmament

British Foreign Secretary Says League System Must Dominate

Silent on Oil Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—Noncommittal on the subject of an oil embargo, Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, strongly stressed the Government's intention to rearm, in the debate on defense in the House of Commons today.

If Britain is to play her full part in a system of collective security, he declared that Britain must be strong enough both in policy and in arms. The League system, he said, must be truly collective and so powerful as to deter any would-be aggressor either within or without the League.

The House understood this as a warning to Germany as well as to Italy.

Door Open to Others

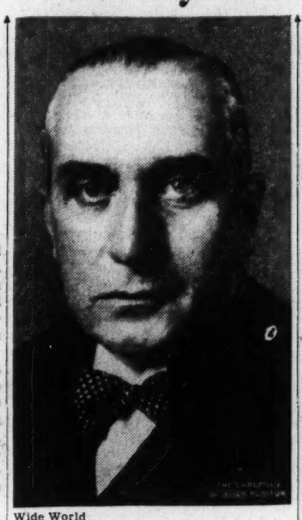
"Our final objective," Mr. Eden declared, "must be a world-wide system of collective security which embraces all nations in an authority which is unchallenged and unchallengeable.

"We are far from that objective at present. We can only hope to realize it by strengthening the authority of the existing system and facilitating, by agreement based on wide understanding, the co-operation of other nations in our work.

Strong Action Urged

"In a true system of collective security, the door must always be wide open for the entry of others."

The debate was initiated by Mr.



Wide World

Vittorio Cerruti

Italian Ambassador to France

Hastings Bertrand Lees-Smith, Laborite, who urged the Government to go to Geneva prepared not merely passively to approve an oil embargo, but to take an active lead in pressing for it. He believed if the British spokesmen did so there was prospect of getting the co-operation of the United States. "The whole history of the past few months," Mr. Lees-Smith said, "has shown that as long as the League and Europe seemed determined to take a strong line on sanctions, so long did opinion in the United States remain favorable to us."

The tone of the debate is held to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Rhine Remilitarization Looms in Rome's Talk With Berlin

Italy Denies Warning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 24 — France is anxiously seeking assurances from Italy that she will fulfill her obligations under the Locarno Treaty in face of the possibility of Germany's remilitarizing the Rhineland.

This is authoritatively understood to have been the subject of the conference between French Foreign Minister Etienne Flandin and Vittorio Cerrutti, Italian Ambassador to Paris, today, as well as the object of the visit of the French Ambassador to Rome, Count Charles de Chambrun, to the Italian Undersecretaryship for Foreign Affairs, Fulvio Suvich, during the week end.

Treaty Forcing Issue

With ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact now imminent, the French Government's concern over the recent semiofficial allusions in Berlin to the German thesis that this alliance nullifies the Locarno Treaty is increasing and diplomatic efforts to forestall any projected occupation of the demilitarized zone by the Reich are being redoubled.

France feels relatively certain that she can count on British support to discourage any such German move. Formal reaffirmations of Anthony Eden's recent statement to this effect is reported to have been received here last week end. But the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

New York Cleaned Of Civic Rackets By Inquiry Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—New York City's Department of Investigation and Accounts, whose jurisdiction covers complaints of wrong-doing and inspection of departmental affairs generally, chalked up 100 major inquiries last year, with resulting reforms that have saved taxpayers thousands of dollars and swept the list of city officialdom, according to a record of activity by Commissioner Paul Blanshard, laid before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today.

The report describes a war against irregularities that is a revelation to a citizenry which was scarcely aware such a department existed in city affairs before the house-cleaning Fusion mayoralty, and contains a roster of 22 names of dismissed or resigned public officials, and 79 who have been indicted or convicted.

Bail Bonds

The list of investigations leads with a bail bond inquiry, which showed the existence of a racket in the sale of bonds, and its link with the policy gambling racket. Fifty seven convictions were secured out of the 61 bondsmen prosecuted. It follows with the uncovering of a Civil Service "fixing" racket, in which 135 candidates for civil positions had paid 20 different "fixers" more than $250,000 for alleged influence in affecting the results of examinations. This brought the suspension of Joseph A. Ruddy, physical director of the Civil Service Commission.

Out of Office

The department's activities also forced out of office a deputy commissioner in the department of water supply, gas and electricity, on charges of diversion of city materials; a supervisor of the department of markets for offering a bribe, and a city marshal who resigned under the charge of "carrying a political loafer on his pay roll."

A drive against loan sharks contributed an important portfolio to the prosecution of this racket by the special New York County grand jury; and an investigation of the use of "performance" bonds by contractors doing city work revealed that the city loses about $1,000,000 a year by this practice, which in the last administration "resulted in the payment of huge profits to a small group of political brokers."

At Cost of $303,715

The economic and efficiency studies made under his direction, Mr. Blanshard says, saved taxpayers at least five times the annual cost of the department, which was budgeted for $303,715 for the year; and which, according to the report, performed 10 times as much investigating work in the first two years of the Fusion Administration as in the last two of the preceding Tammany mayoralty.

Simultaneously, the Mayor had

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The Monitor Index

Monday, Feb. 24, 1936

The Home Forum	7
"Let not your heart be troubled" [With Yiddish Translation]	
Sports Page	8
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Radio Timetable	10
Financial Pages	12 and 13
The Children's Page	14
Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday Feb. 24

Politics—Borah Advises Avoiding Entanglements

Washington—Politics does not take a holiday.

Senator Borah, in a Saturday radio address, pays George Washington the tribute of almost unswerving imitation. Basically, conditions have not changed in the relationship of America and Europe, he holds. Hence Senator Borah sees no reason for America to change from its policy of avoiding European entanglements enunciated in Washington's Farewell Address. Current neutrality proposals and invitations to join in collective action are viewed by the senator merely as means of tricking America into European affairs.

On the second ballot Mr. Sinclair insists that his delegates must vote for President Roosevelt.

Partial text of Borah's speech: Page 3.

President—Expresses Hope for Religious Revival

Hyde Park, N. Y.—"No greater thing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion—a revival that would sweep through the hearts of men and women of all faiths to a reassertion of their belief in God and their dedication to his will for themselves and their world. I doubt if there is any problem—social, political or economic—Which would not melt away before the fire of such a spiritual awakening"—**President Roosevelt** in observance of Brotherhood Day, sponsored by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

Sanctions—League Committee Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—Europe, caught in a new freshet of political unrest, reveals a sudden eagerness to have the Italo-Ethiopian issue settled with dispatch. The Committee of Eighteen, whose job it is to co-ordinate sanctions has been convoked for an unexpectedly early date, March 2. There is seen a desire to wipe out the present ambiguous status of sanctions.

Let the powers move on to sanctions on oil, coal, steel, cotton or the like without delay—or else admit frankly that such sanctions are not practical. Such is the temper of Europe.

Italo-Ethiopian—Badoglio's Silence Ominous

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—Marshal Pietro Badoglio reports nothing special on the Northern Front.

But that was what he reported when the Italian troops were hammering southward in their most stimulating victory of the war. Italy's appetite is whetted; it waits eagerly for news that Amba Alaji is taken. Before the week end cloak of secrecy closed around the progress of the war, the Italians were within 15 miles of strategic Amba Alaji. Newspapers are waiting to rush extras on the street.

Addis Ababa—Ethiopian officials claim dreary little victories. Italian lines between Makale and Adowa are reported cut; hundreds of fatalities are claimed. Italy disputes each account categorically.

Syria—Disorders Bring Cabinet Change

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Beirut, Syria—Men who uphold this nation's fight for independence have been permitted to form a new cabinet, after the old, pro-French one resigned. Count Damien de Martel, French High Commissioner of Syria, appoints Attal Ayoubi, premier. Ayoubi accepts, provided the Nationalists who lead recent strikes are forgiven and provided the universities are re-opened.

Nationalist riots force change in Syria: Page 4.

Munitions—Nye Recommends Preventive Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Atlantic City—Senator Nye, Progressive Republican of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee, follows up his

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

$1,195,000 in Delinquent Auto Taxes Disclosed
Green May Call Garment Strike Here Tomorrow
Home Craftsmen Protected by Rewording of Bill
$3500 of RKO Loot Recovered as One Is Arrested
Airplanes Carry Food to South Shore Birds
"Fingerprinting" of Bullets Urged Before Committee

These and many other interesting news features of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Fight Against Crime Broadens Out

Nine Michigan Cities Act to Halt Child Delinquency at Sources

All Agencies Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 24—A State plan for the reduction of crime by prevention has been outlined for Michigan. It is aimed at the spots where crime breeds—the juvenile delinquency areas—and it is based on the basic assumption that "no child is born delinquent."

The plan is the work of Prof. Lowell Juilliard Carr of the University of Michigan, director of the Michigan juvenile delinquency information service. It calls primarily for uniting courts, churches, schools, police, civic leaders, and the State government, in a sustained drive to rescue children from "high risk situations" and to help them on the road to good citizenship. This is seen as the only way to reduce adult crime and its heavy costs.

Nine Michigan Cities Begin

Already Michigan is working in this direction. Following the lead of Berkeley, Calif., some nine Michigan cities have organized co-ordinating councils bringing together the various agencies interested in child welfare, Professor Carr reports. Such councils have been set up in Ann Arbor, Cadillac, Detroit, Highland Park, Kalamazoo, Midland, Port Huron, Saginaw, and Ypsilanti, and other cities are preparing to establish them.

But councils of this kind are not enough. Professor Carr holds. No city in Michigan, he declares, is yet even half way up to the limit of its "preventive efficiency."

Delinquency prevention takes more than talk; it takes hard work and money, Professor Carr insists.

Cost of Blind Past

"Juvenile delinquency in every large community," he writes, "is part of the inevitable cost of community blindness in the past, and we cannot wipe out inevitable costs of anything merely by holding a meeting and wishing. There is no use blinking the fact that a serious attempt to reduce delinquency will call for the expenditure of state money to provide facilities, coordinate existing agencies, and raise the level of personnel."

Action must start in the local community—the place where the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

G-Men Help Teach Pennsylvania Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Feb. 24

THE Eastern Pennsylvania Police School, giving a course in the latest methods of crime prevention and the apprehension of criminals, will start its third session on March 5 at Villanova College. Classes will be held each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon during March, April and May.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has sent two agents as instructors. Others are supplied by the state police department and the highway patrol. The advisory board consists of law enforcement officials and judges of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

Governor Lehman of New York Keeps Up Fight Despite Opposition

Asks People's Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24—The attention of the Empire State is focussed on the Legislature today, following an arraignment of members of both major parties by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman charging a "conspiracy of lawyer legislators" to hamstring major items in his program of anticrime legislation.

Rarely in their history has the atmosphere of the two chambers been so charged with explosive quality following the Governor's reply by radio last night to their challenge to fill out by naming names his previous indictment that "powerful groups" in the Legislature were operating against his drive to modernize the law enforcement machinery of the State so that the law might catch up with the criminal.

Aimed at Republicans

Centering directly on the Republican-controlled Assembly, which the New York G. O. P. has made the forum for its fight to take the State out of the Democratic column for the presidential canvass this year, the Governor's roll call listed Assemblymen Horace M. Stone and James M. Robinson, Republicans, and John A. Byrnes, Tammany Democrat. As chairman of the Judiciary and Codes Committees, respectively, Mr. Stone and Mr. Robinson hold the reins in the situation in the lower House.

"The indictment that there exists

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Farm Vote Is Declared Aim of Bill

Is Ready for Signature After House and Senate Agree to Changes

Must Have Test Of Its Legality

Foes Say It Was Rushed as AAA Substitute to Placate Western Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Establishment of a farm subsidy to take the place of that outlawed seven weeks ago by the Supreme Court was practically complete today after the House last Friday with a 267-to-97 vote had seconded earlier Senate approval of the measure.

To become law, the bill needs now only final Senate approval to last-minute changes made by the House and then the President's signature.

Under the new type of agricultural aid, the Government in 1936 and 1937 will offer to the farmers of the country grants of money if they turn over part of their farm, formerly planted in wheat, cotton, corn and other surplus crops, to alfalfa, grass, trees, or other soil-building crops. Up to $500,000,000 can be spent in each of the two years in awards to farmers who take part in the program.

Wallace Is Hopeful

From the point of view of the nation as a whole, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, says he expects, with the power granted him, to transfer about 30,000,000 acres of land from surplus crops to soil conservation crops.

The rapidity with which the new farm program was devised after the old AAA plan was overthrown on Jan. 6, is one of the outstanding developments of the situation. It is easily traceable to the fact that this is election yea, and that pressure from farm sections for a continuation of federal aid has been exceedingly strong.

In the debate on the measure, Republicans have again and again accused the Democrats of political motives in rushing the bill through, but on the final vote 20 Republicans from agricultural sections joined with 246 Democrats and one Farmer-Laborite member in voting for the bill.

Where Split Comes

Among the few amendments surviving in the House was a so-called consumer-protection amendment, requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain production at a level equal to normal domestic consumption in the years 1920 to 1929. A similar amendment was defeated in the Senate on the grounds that it expanded the powers invested in the Secretary to a point where they might again be questioned by the Supreme Court. The differences between the two chambers will have to be composed before the bill goes to the President.

The bill was passed by the House three days after it began consideration. The only serious threat to speedy progress came when the "dairy bloc" attempted to prevent the use of the 30,000,000 acres taken out of surplus crops for pasture that would increase the supply of dairy products.

No Compulsory Control

The new farm measure differs from the discarded AAA in a few respects, which Government legal authorities are hopeful, but not sure, will get it safely past the eagle eye of the Supreme Court. Under the new soil conservation program, there will be no contracts with farmers and no compulsory controls of any kind.

Taxes, by which money for farmer benefits will be raised, will be entirely separate from the program, inasmuch as the court declared that processing taxes were part of an illegal scheme to control farm production.

While considerable doubt has been expressed as to the constitutionality of the 1936 and 1937 program, after that it is proposed that the Federal Government make the grants to state governments and have them supervise the shifting of acres. The court held that farming was a local, not a national problem.

Town's Future Is Sold At Auction for $20,000

DURANT CITY, Penna., Feb. 24 (AP)—The few remaining citizens of Durant City hope for a brighter future, despite the fact that most of their once thriving town went on the auction block for $20,000.

F. J. Woods, a Kane, Penna., attorney, was the only man to bid for a $4,000,000 factory and 151 dwellings in this Elk County community, which once knew boom days.

The word went around immediately that someone may be planning to operate an industry here. Mr. Woods declined to name his principal, as he bid for the Kane Glass Factories Company's holdings, put up by Sheriff A. J. Valentine.

Only 600 residents remain from the predepression days when the Durant Motor Company operated its $4,000,000 enterprise, only to become insolvent. The Kane glass firm took over the town a few years later for $50,000, but in turn moved out, leaving the community without a sustaining industry.

Fascist Regime In Estonia Put Up to Voters

TALLINN, Estonia, Feb. 24—A plebiscite began here yesterday and continues today and tomorrow to decide whether Estonia is to have another new constitution.

The present constitution became effective in October, 1933, on the crest of a wave of antagonism against the original document enacted when Estonia first became independent in 1918. Dubbed National Socialist by its opponents and admittedly giving almost autocratic powers to the President, it led to an uprising of its chief sponsors, the ex-servicemen's party, known as the Liberators, and was thereupon suspended by Constantin Päts, the acting President, in April, 1934.

Presidential Powers

Now Mr. Päts is seeking the opinion of the country to find out whether the 1933 Constitution should be brought into full operation or whether he should nominate a state council to draft a new one. It is understood that he himself strongly favors the latter course on the ground that the 1933 document gives to the President powers which are not in keeping with the rights of the people in a properly constituted democratic state.

Speaking over the radio on New Year's Day Mr. Päts said, "I have decided to arrange this plebiscite to learn if our people consider it desirable to empower the President to summon a national assembly whose task it will be to decide definitely as to the form our Constitution shall take.

Might Be Dangerous

"The present Government has for the past two years conducted the affairs of state in harmony with the existing Constitution and it is safe to say that this Constitution is not suitable for a democratic form of government; it might be dangerous to the state and people. We must organize the election of our heads of state in such a fashion that persons who are put up as candidates not only want to take up this position but are such as we know to be really of use to the state, and who will respect the rights of the people and of the state institutions.

"As long as I, as President, have strength enough and as long as I can fulfill my duties assumed by me in conjunction with General Laidoner two years ago, I shall not permit a permanent Parliament to be summoned on the basis of the present conditions. To do so would be to take a step for which I could not assume responsibility toward the coming generation."

Stronger Defense Urged

At the close of his speech Mr. Päts declared that neither he nor the commander in chief, Gen. Johan Laidoner had any intention of retiring by reason of fear of weakness. They would only put the power in other hands after the people had expressed their will through a plebiscite and if an organization was established with which the people could peacefully co-operate.

After President Päts spoke General Laidoner stated that in the present state of the world it would be necessary to strengthen Estonia's armed forces, for if danger should arise there was very little hope of help from outside.

Under the 1933 Constitution the President is elected by popular vote every five years, whereas under the original Constitution the Prime Minister also acted as President. The new document gave the President the power to conduct internal and foreign policy, to legislate if he wished by decree, to appoint and dismiss at will not only ministers but permanent officials, and dissolve the Diet—composed of 50 instead of 100—whenever he wished. He was also supreme head of the army.

Hundreds Arrested

After the 1933 Constitution had been adopted by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Päts was proclaimed Provisional President in January, 1934, pending a popular election in the following spring. In March, 1934, however, during the electoral campaign (in which he was a candidate), disturbances occurred and Mr. Päts, with the help of General Laidoner who commanded the Estonian forces during the war of liberation against the Bolsheviks, proclaimed a "state of security."

General Larka, the Liberators' candidate for the Presidency, was arrested together with several hundred of his followers. Since then Mr. Päts and General Laidoner have been in complete control of the situation.

The three-day plebistcite is confidently expected to result in a smashing victory for Mr. Päts and his proposal to draft a more democratic form of Constitution.

Seeks Mandate

Ed. Krautes

Konstantin Päts
Estonian Head of State

Henry L. Roosevelt Served U. S. 38 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Col. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, who passed on here Saturday, was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and a distant cousin of President Roosevelt. He was fifth of the naval-minded Roosevelts to serve as Assistant Secretary.

Colonel Roosevelt in recent months had played an increasingly important part in Navy Department affairs, being frequently in contact with the White House, and acting as Secretary during temporary absences of Secretary Swanson.

The son of Nicholas Roosevelt, he entered the Naval Academy with the class of 1900, but left before graduation to become a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps for service aboard the U. S. S. Mayflower in the war with Spain. He remained in the Marine Corps until 1920, when he resigned to enter private business.

Joining the Radio Corporation of America in 1923, he served as European manager from 1925 to 1930. In 1930 he became president of the Radio Real Estate Corporation.

Colonel Roosevelt continued his interest in the navy. With former Secretary Edwin E. Denby, he was one of the few navy executives who had an intimate knowledge of the department. He was appointed Assistant Secretary on March 17, 1933.

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Foresters Split On Training CCC To Corps of 500,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—With a plan on foot in Congress to restore enrollment of the Civilian Conservation Corps to 500,000, it was disclosed today that the forestry profession is split on the merits of the corps, generally considered the most popular of new-deal experiments.

A poll made by the Society of American Foresters among its membership revealed that the CCC is far from perfect in the eyes of some of the nation's leading foresters. Their chief criticism is leveled at the political patronage system in which the supervisory jobs in the corps have become enmeshed.

Civil Service

"If political appointments cease and all overhead is made subject to Civil Service, if decentralization is insured and the size of the camps made more adjustable to the requirements of the jobs—then and then only do we favor placing the CCC on a permanent basis," concludes the report of a special committee of the foresters' society.

The main objection was summed up in the statement of one forester that the selection of CCC supervisory personnel is clogged with politics, while other foresters described the CCC system as a glorified Boy Scout effort and still another held that the net value of the CCC work is zero.

Commendations

Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, today attempted to offset these attacks by making public a long list of commendations for the CCC program solicited from state foresters and forestry professors.

"The CCC has done and is doing forestry work that is very much worth while," Mr. Pack holds.

The airing of the foresters' controversy on the CCC comes at a time when certain members of Congress are starting a drive for restoration of CCC enrollment to 500,000. It stand around 400,000, and is scheduled to be cut to the original 300,000 by April 1.

Political Sponsorship

The committee report of the Society of American Foresters charges that the Forest Service supervisory personnel have, under direct orders, been compelled to insist upon compliance with a system of political sponsorship. This is the first time in the history of the U. S. Forest Service that such a situation has arisen, it is said. It is also charged that "the system adopted in 1935 by the Department of the Interior in insisting both for new and existing technical employees that they secure Congressional Democratic endorsement, destroys the very foundations of efficiency in federal service and goes beyond any yielding or compromise admitted by the Forest Service in the matter of appointments for nontechnical employees."

Endorsement Required

The foresters trace the development of the spoils system in the CCC, beginning with a requirement of endorsement from Julien N. Friant, Postmaster General Farley's representative in the Department of Agriculture, and by the Department of the Interior.

Democratic Congressmen were termed "advisers." A definite plan was devised for putting all supervising personnel on Civil Service, but was sacrificed to Congress for support of a general legislative program. "These promises," according to the report, "resulted in a sinister increase in the pressure upon the state officials.

Preferred Lists

Where before, they might make their own choice and reject all unfit candidates, now there was set up preferred lists and the quality of the appointees forced upon the state degenerated.

"It can safely be said that what reputation the CCC retains is now based entirely either on previous conditions no longer in existence, or on the fortunate ability in certain states to maintain these non-political conditions in spite of the enormous and increasing pressure brought to bear to force a surrender," the committee concludes.

Assassinations Head To Puerto Rico Probe

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 24 (AP)—Police said today that the assassinations of Col. E. Francis Riggs, chief of the insular police, and a district police chief yesterday were the result of a long-planned plot.

The two police officials were killed by Nationalists and it was reported that men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were already in the Island investigation Nationalist activities.

Colonel Riggs, a former United States Army colonel, was shot here at noon by two Nationalists, both of whom were killed later by police.

Just two hours later, District Police Chief Francisco Velez Ortiz attempted to put down a Nationalist riot at a cafe in the central town of Utuado, and was killed.

Gov. Hoffman Accuses Whited With 'Lying'

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 24 (AP)—Gov. Harold G. Hoffman today accused Millard Whited, Sourland Mountain lumberjack and one of the State's chief witnesses against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, with "lying," a charge which might be the basis of perjury action against him.

"On April 26th, 1932," the Governor said, "he gave to the state police a signed statement in which he said that he had never seen any cars or suspicious persons in the woods nor in the vicinity of the Lindbergh home. His next signed statement is dated October 6th, 1934, when after having been repeatedly shown photographs of Hauptmann by Corporal Wolf of the state police, and having been promised payment and a part of the reward, he went to the Bronx County Jail and identified Hauptmann as a man he had seen twice in the vicinity of the Lindbergh home prior to March 1st, 1932."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

attack on war profits with evangelical zeal. Taxes as high as 98 per cent on war profits are part of his prescription for keeping out of war. Such a measure would do more than any other single thing for this purpose, he told the National Association of School Secretaries. And such a measure is before the Senate Finance Committee, he told his audience; and by inference, he invited a telegram-sending nation to get behind it and push.

Japanese Election—Okada Government Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo—The Okada Government still stands, liberal sentiment gains, and military domination is not seriously threatened but it is warned. Virtually complete returns of the general elections in Japan disclose:

1. Sensational gains in liberal sentiment that has broken through the iron armor of militarism to speak unmistakably for social progress.
2. Rout of the Seiyukai Party, relatively conservative group, which lost its long-standing majority in Parliament.
3. Defeat of many leading reactionary politicians.

The Shakai Taishuto Party, moderate Socialists, and one of the Proletarian parties, increased its seats in the Diet from 5 to 18 and its following at the polls from 287,000 voters to 628,000.

The Minseito Party has held the reins of Government through an alliance with two other parties. Today it could stand on its own strength, having won 205 seats to the Seiyukai Party's 174.

Schools—Federal $300,000,000 a Year Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis—The Federal Government will be asked to get behind its schools and push to the tune of $300,000,000 a year. That the superintendents of the nation would place such a proposition before Congress is revealed here, where the National Education Association is in session.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, introduces a subtle variation into the usual discussions of free and independent education. He contends that interference from liberals and radicals is no more palatable than interference from reactionaries and conservatives. Suppression from the Right, the Left or the Center is still suppression.

Educators outline financial program for schools: Page 1.

Nisselbeck—German-American Sentenced

Munich, Ger. (AP)—Charles Nisselbeck, naturalized United States citizen tried for "attempted high treason," has been sentenced to two-years' imprisonment, of which he has served nine months while under investigation.

Crime—Lehman Names Opponents of Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Albany, N. Y.—To Governor Lehman's charge that a "conspiracy of lawyer legislators" had hamstrung his anticrime legislation, the Legislature boldly challenged him to name names.

Governor Lehman did.

Governor Lehman in a direct appeal to the people over the head of the Legislature, named primarily leading Republicans in the Legislature, with one Tammany Democrat thrown in.

Governor Lehman seeks to mobilize the state to war on crime, which sends the nation a bill for $14,000,000,000 yearly. All New York watches the Legislature to see how it will react to the arraignment of its members. The whole nation watches New York to see if a state, chary of its powers, can submerge politics to cope with this problem which the Federal Government has handled in such a masterly manner.

Capital—Foresters Divide on CCC Policy

Washington—Whether the CCC will shrink or expand is a crucial question in Congress. A movement gathers headway to expand the CCC from its present 400,000 enrollment to 500,000. Should it fail, the CCC enrollment is slated to be reduced to 300,000 by April 1. Foresters polled as to the usefulness of the CCC conclude that it would be a valuable auxiliary of the forestry service, if patronage abuses are eliminated, if the administration of the project is decentralized, and if the camps are made smaller.

Farm soil conservation is practically ready to move in on the defunct AAA. It passes the House 267 to 97, with a few amendments added to the Senate version. It is now back to the Senate for almost routine concurrence in these House changes; and then it will be on its way to the President. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace believes with his expanded powers he can transfer about 30,000,000 acres from surplus production to conservation crops.

CCC to become issue: Page 2.
Discussion of farm program: Page 1.

New York Cleaned Of Civic Rackets

(Continued from Page 1)

the annual report today of his corporation counsel, Paul Windels, featuring a drive against the "condemnation racket" for which taxpayers have been billed an "unnecessary $5,000,000 yearly since the John F. Hylan Tammany regime of 1918."

There was an average delay of four years in each case, the report states; and Mr. Windels announces his intention of striking directly at the excessive claims practice, by assessing the property on the tax rolls at the overvaluation price demanded for it.

Charge for Land

"If excessive awards are obtained as a result of inflated valuations submitted in behalf of claimants," he says, "the increased tax revenue which will result from a proper reflection of these factors in the assessment rolls will tend to make up to the city in the course of years the amount which it has overpaid as a result of the condemnation proceedings.

"Perhaps more important, if this practice is rigorously enforced, it will act as the most powerful of all possible deterrents to the practice of knowingly presenting outrageously exaggerated valuations in behalf of claimants."

Scholarships Offered To University of Paris

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Provision of a limited number of scholarships for graduate summer study in the Institute of Art and Archeology of the University of Paris this year was announced by the Institute of International Education, here Feb. 21. Set up under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the scholarships, each for $450 and a six weeks' course in ancient, medieval and modern art, will be administered by the institute in cooperation with the College Art Association.

Applications for the session, which runs from June 29 to Aug. 7, must be filed with the institute before April 1. The requirements for candidacy include American citizenship, graduate status in the study of art and a practical knowledge of the French language. Preference in selection will be given to applicants under 35 years of age.

Flier Drops Down For Bag of Popcorn

By the Associated Press

Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 24

CHARLES HOLMES of Merrimac has been selling popcorn from his stand on the Amesbury Road for years, but today he broadened his clientele to include airplane pilots.

Mr. Holmes reported an airplane equipped with skis landed on the ice of Kenoza Lake and taxied to shore. The pilot hopped out, bought a bag of popcorn, and, without announcing his identity, roared off toward Manchester, N. H.

Nation's Weather Ranges From Ice To Dust Storms

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 (AP)—Inundated beneath great ice packs, swirling dust storms and roaring avalanches over the Washington Birthday holiday, the nation today experienced a "thaw" which, although it will bring relief to some sectors, threatens to flood large districts as the ice jams break up.

The Red Cross and community relief agencies, in anticipation of the thaw results, are hard at work removing families from the endangered areas, and giving aid to those in the "dust-blizzard" and avalanche sections.

Homes Evacuated

Relief workers reported they had induced most of the 2500 families in the Ohio River communities, menaced by a 100-mile field of ice, to leave their property. As they moved, hundreds of thousands of tons of ice and water roared toward the huge gorge at Uniontown, Ky. Coast guardsmen were standing by.

Seattle, Wash., reported an avalanche 30 to 50 feet deep had buried more than 20 motorcars just below Snoqualmie Pass, 63 miles away. The road was being cleared today.

San Francisco, Calif., received reports of hundreds of holiday snow enthusiasts marooned in the mountains of northern California as floods and blizzards swept down from the north.

Floods in California

The Sacramento River was rapidly rising and for nearly 130 miles it covered rich farmland through a seven-mile-wide path. Agricultural losses were unofficially estimated at approximately $1,000,000. Two weeks of almost incessant rain has caused the flood.

Coming east, Pueblo, Colo., sent dispatches describing dust storms which some believed would reach the dimensions of the crop-destroying storms which last year spread havoc on the prairie farms.

Dust Storm in Pueblo

The worst "duster" in 13 years swirled about Pueblo yesterday afternoon, cutting visibility to an arm's length and paralyzing activity in this city of 50,000.

In Texas and Oklahoma yesterday's storm was not so severe as one two weeks ago that centered over the Panhandle regions.

Unusually heavy snows and continued subfreezing temperatures in the northern half of the nation, continued to add to the flood threat. Michigan reported the flood situation was not considered immediately dangerous but many cities and towns were raising dikes and clearing river beds in anticipation of flood stages.

Flood Threatens

The flood-threatened states included California, Idaho, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

The nation saw a sharp rise in temperature yesterday and today. Forecaster C. A. Donnel of this city said today would be even warmer with a possibility that the mercury might reach 50 degrees here.

Destroyer Launched

VALLEJO, Calif., Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States Navy launched the U. S. S. Smith, fast 1500-ton destroyer, at ceremonies attended by 10,000 persons at the Mare Island Navy Yard Feb. 20. Mrs. Yancy S. Williams, wife of the navy yard commandant, sponsored the destroyer, named for Lieut. Joseph Bryant Smith, Civil War navy hero.

Nye Advocates Averting War By 98 P. C. Profit Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 24—Confiscatory legislation on war profits would do more to keep the United States from being embroiled in a foreign conflict than any other measure, in the opinion of Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Committee. Senator Nye favors a tax as high as 98 per cent on these profits, he told the second annual eastern convention of the National Association of School Secretaries at the Hotel Dennis here Sunday.

Recalling that such a bill as he advocates was now before the Senate Finance Committee, the North Dakota Senator declared that if such a measure was enacted into law, an anti-war feeling would sweep the country and people who are now saying, 'Perhaps a little war is what we need to bring back prosperity" would then be saying, "Let's do everything honorable to keep out."

Munitions Makers

For nearly two hours Senator Nye reviewed the uncoverings by his committee and traced step by step the nation's "inevitable progress" into the World War. He reiterated his charge that the duPonts and others flatly refused to help in the emergency until they were guaranteed the margin of profit they demanded, and declared that munitions "racketeers go forth bribing public officials, frightening nations and asking publishers to print editorials on the danger of war with Japan, so we can prepare and be ready when Japan attacks us."

"Stop this racket," he declared, "curb these games that are leading us step by step to another war.

Threefold Cost

"The last war smothered civilization," he continued. "We have not yet been able to pay the bills or balance our budget, yet our nation is spending today three times as much to get ready for the next war as we spent for all the national defense in 1913; as much as our entire National Government cost then; more than any other nation on earth is spending for preparedness."

Senator Nye dismissed colonial jealousies, the wish for more colonies and territory outlets for overpopulation as "mere excuses."

"A far more serious cause of war," he said, "is the frequent desire of leaders to cover their own blundering, blind the people to their failures; and the surest way to do this is to take the entire nation into a foreign war against what becomes a common enemy."

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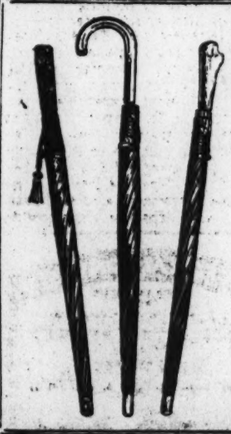
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Isolationist Policy Outlined by Borah

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Senator William E. Borah's vigorous enunciation of isolationist foreign policies, made in a nationwide radiocast Saturday night, is analyzed in the capital today first, as the strongest, clearest development of that viewpoint yet made, and second as a speech with definite bearing on his campaign for the Republican nomination.

As a restrained and reasoned statement of isolationism, the speech is accepted as a great state paper, and is being studied on that basis. Taken politically, it is also expected to appeal to a considerable group of voters, but with distinct objections from several influential groups of the Republican Party which have favored a greater degree of world cooperation. Senator Borah makes no compromises with his long-held views in order to gain votes. He stands unswervingly for "freedom from European controversies." And he is prepared to accept the political penalty, if any.

Analysis of Motives

Taking his stand on Washington's Farewell Address, Senator Borah passed to a close and critical analysis of the motives of those who would have involved the United States in collective action against Italy in the Ethiopian war, and possibly a later European war.

At the outset of the African crisis, he said, American public opinion was insistent upon real neutrality. "But adroitly the campaign against neutrality was inaugurated," he said. "It was inaugurated by those who insisted that we should take an active part in crushing one of the belligerents. We were told with a tone of condescension that neutrality was a thing of the past. . . . A statement was put out from Geneva to the effect that a world war was probable and that by reason of our adhering to a policy of neutrality the moral responsibility for such event must rest upon the United States. . . . We were advised that an aggressor had been found and adjudged guilty, and that all nations interested in peace or in justice to small nations must join in the program of punishment.

Manchurian Incident

"And Great Britain having declared that it was to her interests to remain neutral, under what rule of international sanity or of national responsibility would the United States be justified in insisting that the will or judgment of the American people should be substituted for the will or judgment of the people of Great Britain?" Senator Borah asked.

"Japan was a member of the League and the World Court. It is also true that Great Britain was a member of the League and the World Court.

"Thus both nations, in disregard of the terms of the covenant, sought a higher and more controlling convenant, and that was what was deemed national interests. . . . The whole proposition was decided precisely upon the principles which would be controlling if no League of Nations existed. . . .

Changing Interests

"Now, the scene changes because national interests change. Italy, no doubt somewhat advised but apparently not sufficiently advised by the Manchurian incident, invaded Ethiopia.

"Here British interests were directly affected. The British Navy moves to the scene of danger. There is no longer neutrality because it is not to the interests of the British Empire to have neutrality. There is an aggressor in this instance because the interests of Great Britain are vitally affected. . . .

"To state the matter more specifically, nothing the United States could have said, or done, apparently would have had the slightest effect upon the neutrality policy of Great Britain in the Manchurian affair.

Selfish Interest or Welfare

"Neither the integrity of China nor world peace, or both combined, weighed one iota in the scale against what she declared to be her interest—shall I say selfish interest—or rather, the welfare of the people of Great Britain as the people of Great Britain saw it.

"Furthermore, the impression was left with Japan, which still strongly obtains, that the United States was not so much interested in treaty integrity as she was in thwarting the ambition of Japan while Great Britain was her friend.

"Our first effort to sustain the principle upon which the League is supposed to rest, the integrity of treaties, ran athwart the neutrality policy of the power without whose navy the League exists only in name.

Morality of Neutrality

"And if the United States and Japan should have a serious controversy—which I do not anticipate—is there a person credulous enough to believe that we would not have a further exhibition of the morality of neutrality?

"On the other hand, when conditions arose closer home which seemed to threaten the interests of Great Britain, she moved with her usual celerity and courage, and, clothing her strategy in the habiliments of humanity and peace, demanded that the world, including the United States, should move with her.

"Now, do not misunderstand me. I am conceding her right to be neutral in the Manchurian affair and unneutral in the Ethiopian affair.

Interference With U. S.

"But I deny her right, or the right of any group of nations, to brand the United States as favoring war or as pursuing a course selfish or immoral in adopting a policy of neutrality as against the Italian and Ethiopian controversy, or any other controversy in Europe.

"When the people of the United States determined to remain neutral in the Italian-Ethiopian war and when they determine, as they will, (to remain neutral in all European controversies, they will be acting in harmony with what they believe to be our national interests—that which determined the policy of Great Britain in Manchuria and Ethiopia and which has determined her policy through the centuries.

National Interests

"In staying out of this controversy, and in remaining neutral, we were consulting exactly the same interests from our viewpoint that Great Britain was consulting when she determined to take part in the controversy, that is, national interests.

"In the light of this record, and in the light of the movement of all nations, the charge that the United States, in adopting a policy of neutrality, is standing in the way of world peace or occupies the position of an immoral and selfish nation, is the most transparent piece of propaganda that has afflicted this country since the World War.

"And let us bear in mind that, while as to some things which tend to interfere with our policy of neutrality, the nation may deal with them through legislation or through administration."

Senator Borah then turned to criticism of a basic idea underlying the League of Nations—the imposition of collective action against an aggressor nation.

Indicting a Nation

"Something could be said, and perhaps should be said, about the plan of rendering judgment against a nation supposed to be an aggressor," he asserted.

"Edmund Burke declared he knew of no way by which to draw an indictment against an entire people. A way has now been found, not only to indict but to try and convict an entire people.

"This procedure does not concern us except in so far as it may be used as an inducement in a new guise to our mixing in the political affairs of Europe. When we see the plan applied to one nation and not to another and realize that in both instances the controlling forces were political, that national interests and national ambitions directed the course in each instance, we must readily perceive that an aggressor is not one who has broken a covenant or attacked a small nation, but one which has transgressed the zone of interests of some other nation.

Justification for War

"The judgment of such a tribunal, when thus secured, is either a futility or justification for war, as we now well know. Whatever may be the machinery or whatever may be the plans of European nations to deal with each other, it is not for us to inquire as to their wisdom, or unwisdom, but it is perfectly evident that the forces which dominate are the same under whatever name they may be called into acton.

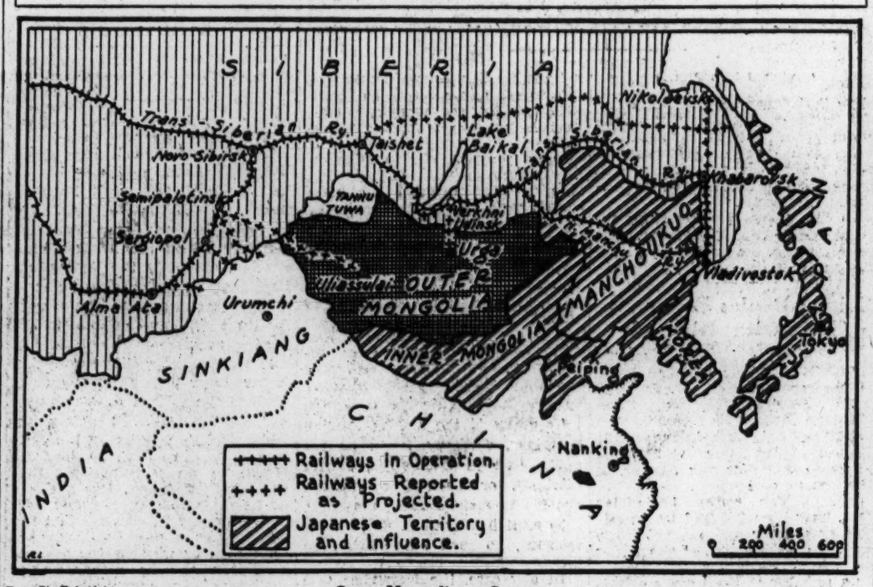
"While I have no purpose to discuss the subject in detail tonight, I could not subscribe to the theory that collective action against the supposed aggressor means peace. It inevitably means war unless the nation is too weak to resist, and then it means oppression.

Confusion Prevails

"It is confusion worse confounded to talk about employing force against a sovereign state as a state employs it against a citizen or subject. When the framers of the Federal Constitution were discussing the question of employing force against a sovereign state in the execution of a judgment of the Federal Court it was Hamilton, as I remember, who declared it was madness.

"The United States, in pursuing a course of neutrality, not only consults and serves the interests of her own people but under no reasonable rule of international conduct can be regarded as doing injustice to other people."

Far Eastern Borders in Dispute



By a Staff Artist

Outer Mongolia at Center

The Map Shows How the U. S. S. R. Has Planned New Railroads to Tie Up Its Interests in Outer Mongolia, Where Japan and Manchoukuo Have Recently Been Having Clashes With the Mongols

Soviets Offer Mongol Border Clash Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

that of its opponent, it is very difficult to determine the responsibility for aggression.

Conference Broke Up

Trouble along the Outer Mongolian border was predicted in Hsinking when the Manchouli conference between representatives of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia broke up in disagreement last November, with the Mongols refusing to comply with the Manchoukuo demand for an exchange of diplomatic representatives between the capitals of the two countries. It is significant that during the clashes the Mongols were apparently well armed and equipped, using machine guns and armored cars. This, along with the ostentatiously cordial reception accorded to Premier Gendun of Outer Mongolia on his recent visit to Moscow, indicates Soviet determination to give at least active aid to Outer Mongolia in the event that it becomes involved in serious hostilities with Manchoukuo.

Serious Incident

Before the unrest on this western border had subsided a serious incident occurred, at the end of January, on the eastern frontier, where the Soviet Maritime Province separates Manchoukuo from the Pacific Ocean. A company of Manchoukuan troops mutinied and killed some Japanese officers. Then, according to the Soviet account, the company crossed the frontier into Soviet territory and was disarmed and interned. According to the Japanese version the mutineers, along with Soviet troops, attacked detachments of Japanese and loyal Manchoukuo troops. A number of killed and wounded on both sides were reported.

There have been hundreds of frontier incidents along the Manchoukuo border during the last few years. The prediction of an inevitable Russo-Japanese War has been voiced so often that it is beginning perhaps to encounter the scepticism that was the fate of the boy who cried "Wolf" too often. But the story has it that the wolf did devour the legendary boy.

"Armistice" Needed

Only a fundamental political appeasement between Tokyo and Moscow, accompanied by a diminution both in numbers and in bellicose spirit of the frontier troops, will remove a Russo-Japanese conflict from the category of future possibilities.

The Japan Times, a Japanese-owned English language newspaper, emphasizes the seriousness of the recent skirmishes in the following terms:

"The incidents that have taken place are of far more serious nature than most of those which have gone before. They are sufficiently serious to require the most careful handling on the part of the governments concerned lest they develop into a situation from which it will be difficult for one side or the other to retreat with honor unless blood be shed."

One obvious cause of the recent clashes is that border patrols on both sides are suspicious and quick on the trigger. A state of military deadlock is the result of the political deadlock which exists on the frontier question.

That Non-Aggression Pact

The Soviet Union several times has brandished its suggestion for a non-aggression pact. Japan retorts with the observation that a reduction in Soviet troops and fortifications along the border is an indispensable preliminary condition for such a pact. When Japan proposes a boundary delimitation commission, the Soviet Union has previously replied that the boundary is fixed and clear, that no delimitation is necessary.

Apart from these relatively minor technical points in dispute, each side cherishes profound suspicion of the ultimate designs of the other. Soviet statesmen have repeatedly accused Japanese militarists of planning to seize Eastern Siberia. Japanese soldiers and statesmen foresee a resumption of Russia's thrust for warm water ports on the Pacific and see in the Communist International an agency for bringing China under Soviet domination and for sowing seeds of unrest in Manchoukuo and Korea and Japan itself.

Ground for Suspicion

One can cite chapter and verse from the more impassioned utterances of extreme Japanese nationalists and of extreme Communists which would seem to afford ground for these mutual suspicions. Yet quite conceivably both are exaggerated. Japan was in actual military occupation of Eastern Siberia during the period of civil war and intervention in Russia, at first in cooperation with America, Great Britain and other powers, later alone. Ultimately she dropped the acquisition like the proverbial hot potato. American diplomatic pressure had something to do with this. But the large expenses of the occupation, the frigid climate, the harassing tactics of "Red" partisans played a larger part in leading the Japanese Government to the conclusion that the game was not worth the candle.

Eastern Siberia could be occupied today only at the price of a destructive and costly war. Even if Japan were victorious in such a war there would be nothing final about the acquisition of Russia as far as Lake Baikal.

Why Change?

Whatever may be the grievances of the Russian peasants under Soviet rule, there is nothing to indicate that they would prefer to substitute Japanese rule. Eastern Siberia under direct Japanese rule or under a puppet Russian regime would be a hornet's nest, more exacting and more expensive than Manchoukuo. On paper it might seem easy to transfer some of Japan's surplus millions to the thinly settled open spaces of Eastern Siberia. But the Japanese have an insuperable aversion to a cold climate. Just as Japanese responsible statesmen would scarcely contemplate with enthusiasm the annexation of the Soviet Far East, so it is doubtful whether the Soviet Union has any far-reaching schemes of revolutionary expansionism in China, apart from the big, sparsely-populated areas where it is already entrenched, Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang. The policy of endeavoring to dominate China by means of a combination of subsidies, political and military advisers and propaganda led to little but burned fingers in 1927. It will scarcely be repeated.

Mutual Distrust

But it is doubtful whether either Japan or the Soviet Union is yet prepared to believe anything less than the worst about the designs of the other. Consequently each side is thinking definitely in strategic terms. And Outer Mongolia is a most important strategic factor in the situation. In Soviet hands, as at present, it is a constant threat to the western flank of Manchoukuo, a territory through which Soviet cavalry and motorized units could make a swift raid into Manchoukuo, disrupting rail communication and striking in the rear of the Japanese forces on the Amur.

Should the present regime in Outer Mongolia be overthrown and the country be absorbed into some kind of Pan-Mongolian state, under Japanese suzerainty, there would be just as definite a threat to the southern frontier of Siberia. Hence the interest of some Japanese soldiers in Pan-Mongolian ideas, and the interest of the Soviet Union in preserving the present dependent government in Ulan Bator.

Agreement Much Needed

Apart from the clearly marked Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier, there is a vast area in northern and western China where Soviet and Japanese influences come into more or less vague contact. Probably the only way to achieve an atmosphere of genuine pacification in northeastern Asia is for the two countries to come to some kind of agreement about each other's spheres of influence. Today each side suspects the other of poaching, or intending to poach, on its preserves.

One noteworthy aspect of the present situation is the increased self-confidence of the Soviet Union. This has been reflected in many ways, in the bellicose character of speeches in Moscow, in the inflexible attitude of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs in regard to several Japanese proposals, in the sharp attacks or counter-attacks on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia frontier. This self-confidence is doubtless based largely on the progress of Russia's war industries, and on the improved conditions as regards food and transportation.

Two or three years ago the Soviet Union was on the defensive in the Far East. Today it is ready to exchange blow for blow. Within a few years, provided that the Soviet Union is not fully occupied with Germany in Europe, it may be Japan that will be on the defensive.

Red Army Celebrates Its Eighteenth Year

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 24

THE Red Army of 1,300,000 men was cited as the real Soviet answer to Japanese threats in Mongolia, in connection with the eighteenth anniversary celebration here of the military organization.

The celebration included contests among civilian marksmen, airplane flights, parachute jumping, gas mask drills and long ski runs.

It was announced that 900,000 civilians had passed the first tests for rating as "Voroshiloff marksmen," or sharpshooters, 15,000 factory workers became glider pilots last year, 16,000 persons jumped in parachutes from airplanes, 800,000 from parachute towers and 1,000,000 had passed tests in defense technique against aerial and chemical warfare.

Roosevelt Urges Academic Liberty In Temple Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—In the first capital of the United States, on Washington's Birthday, President Roosevelt, made a ringing call for "freedom in the pursuit of truth," as he received the honorary degree of doctor of jurisprudence from Temple University.

"President Washington," he declared, "pointed out on many occasions and in many practical ways that a broad and cosmopolitan education in every stratum of society is a necessary factor in any free nation governed through a democratic system.

Co-operative Relationship

"As literacy increases, people become aware of the fact that government and society form essentially a co-operative relationship among citizens and the selected representatives of those citizens.

"When we speak of modern progress it seems to me that we place altogether too much emphasis upon progress in material things—in invention in industrial development, in growth in national wealth.

"But progress in the things of the mind has been even more striking in these last fifty years . . . At the beginning of the century the total in our colleges and universities was just one student short of 168,000. Today well over a million students are seeking degrees in our colleges and universities and more than 700,000 are enrolled in extension courses and summer schools.

Praise for Temple

"I think that we of Temple University—I am exercising my right now to speak as an alumnus—can take special pride in the part that our institution has taken in this growth. This institution has carried out in practice the basic ideal of its great founder, the late Dr. Russell H. Conwell."

The President went on to recall the contributions made in recent years by the Federal Government to the cause of education, before he concluded with a summary of the qualities of true education, which he stated "remain what they were when Washington insisted upon its importance."

"Finally," he declared, "a true education depends upon freedom in the pursuit of truth. . . . In our ability to keep pure the sources of knowledge—in our mind's freedom to winnow the chaff from the grain—in the even temper and in the calmness of our everyday relationships—in our willingness to face the details of fact and the needs of temporary emergencies—in all of these lie our future and our children's future."

Crowds Greet President

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were met at North Philadelphia Station by Gov. George H. Earle, Dr. Charles Beury, president of Temple, and the picturesque First City Troop, which has provided an escort in Philadelphia for every visiting President since George Washington's time.

The degree was conferred on President Roosevelt by Dr. Beury. Many Philadelphians saw the President for the first time as he passed down Broad Street on the way to the university, and again as he returned, with a gray felt replacing the tall silk hat of the earlier trip, to board a special train for Boston.

Skipper Praised for Rescue

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—At flood of congratulations on his ship's rescue of 33 Greek seamen from the Atlantic greeted Capt. Robert M. Wright of the City of Newport News Feb. 21 when the rescue ship reached its home port.

Former Gov. Ritchie, Who Passes On, Led Fight on New Deal

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—Former Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, who passed on here today, was a nationally known figure in the Democratic Party, a pioneer advocate of prohibition repeal, vigorous advocate of states' rights, and recently an outspoken critic of the Roosevelt New Deal.

Mr. Ritchie was a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination at the 1932 convention in Chicago.

By reason of his speeches critical of Roosevelt Administration measures he had come to be ranked with such men as Alfred E. Smith, John W. Davis and others in the intra-party opposition. Unlike Mr. Smith he had never declared he would "take a walk" if the New Deal were endorsed at the coming Philadelphia convention. But the drive that he planned to make "within the party" to force the Administration to "go back to the platform of 1932" was expected to be a powerful one. Remembering the vigor which he had applied to the fights in which he engaged in the past, anti-New Dealers had counted on him to carry a large share of their battle.

He first gained wide public attention as a crusader for lower gas and electricity rates in Baltimore. His succesful prosecution of a rate reduction case before the public service commission was in the nature of a pioneer undertaking, for such proceedings then were not common. Dropping every other interest and working tirelesly for eight months against the most able legal and technical talent the utility company could engage, Ritchie won rate reductions which saved consumers approximately $500,000 a year.

No man before him had ever been elected to a second term as Governor, but the voters swept him into office four times in succession. His achievements as Governor included fiscal and other reforms that made the Maryland State Government a model in some respects. At the end of the depression year of 1931, when many other states were in financial distress, Maryland had an unencumbered surplus of $3,600,000.

No salaries had been cut and the State had not curtailed a single activity. Moreover, the tax rate had been reduced from 36.5 cents a $100 when Mr. Ritchie took office, to 25 cents, a low record.

Regrets From Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed his regret today at the passing of Albert Ritchie, former Governor of Maryland. He sent the following telegram to Stuart Janney of Baltimore, law partner and close friend of Mr. Ritchie:

"In the death of Governor Ritchie Maryland has lost a distinguished citizen who for an unprecedented period rendered the State eminent service as its Chief Executive. I regret the passing of a very old personal friend."

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Nationalist Riots Force Change Of Premier in Syria

BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 24 (AP)—A Syrian Nationalist Cabinet replaced today the former ministry which Nationalist sympathizers, in their campaign against French rule, charged with favoring France.

The old ministry resigned yesterday and Attal Ayoubi formed the Nationalist Cabinet after being appointed Premier by French High Commissioner Count Damien de Martel.

Mr. Ayoubi conditioned his acceptance of the Premiership on a pledge by the commissioner to "forgive" Nationalist strikers and to reopen the schools and university, closed in the series of riots by Nationalists, seeking a constitution and a treaty with France to free their country of the French mandate.

More than a score of Syrians were killed in rioting and many wounded.

Like Egypt

Syrian aims are much like those of the Egyptian Nationalists, where similar demands have been made on the British authorities, although no mandate figures in Egypt.

The struggle has thrown Syria into turmoil, with chaotic conditions prevailing in its cities.

Students have been in the forefront of the riots. Hundreds have been imprisoned and as many more have been expelled from the Damascus high schools and the Syrian University.

Their fellow-students refused to return to their classes until those in prison were set loose. They meanwhile forced the merchants to continue the strikes which closed most of the stores. There is even talk of a tax strike.

The loss to business from the strikes was estimated at $2,500,000 during the three weeks ended Feb. 8.

France, whose mandate over Syria is the cause of the uprising, negotiated a 25-year treaty of alliance with the Syrian authorities in 1933, but the Nationalists would have none of it. Their protests led to the suspension of Parliament.

Count Damien de Martel, the French High Commissioner, had the Government withdraw the proposed treaty and announced the Nationalist attitude would retard Syria's Emancipation day.

The Nationalists objected to the treaty because: (1) it would not have become effective until four years after signature, and (2) it would exclude the Alaouite and Jebel Druze minorities from Syria proper.

Otherwise the treaty would have been similar to that negotiated by the British with Iraq. Syria would have bound herself for 25 years to consult France on foreign policy, France agreeing to staff Syria with financial and economic experts, magistrates, public officials and an efficient defense army.

Freezing Weather Means Busy Days for Sallies

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21—All of the 132 beds in the Salvation Army Men's Hotel here have been filled every night for the past several weeks of freezing weather, officials report, and nearly 400 meals a day are being served to men and boys temporarily without means.

In the past month, the Salvation Army has found temporary work for more than 100 visitors and permanent jobs for a few. A policy has been followed of continuing to give lodging and food to homeless men newly placed on WPA projects, until their first pay checks are received.

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CANADA

Brigade Stops Fire In No Time at All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

SPEED kings may travel at 300 miles an hour, but Birmingham firemen are proudly demanding how many speedsters could get to a fire in exactly no time and put it out before a minute had elapsed.

For this is the result claimed for Moseley Road fire station's first 1936 call.

In the official station report of the fire it is said that the brigade received the call at 11:13; brigade turned out, 11:13; fire extinguished, 11:13; brigade returned, 11:13.

This is not the result of juggling with time or of traveling in a relativity fire engine. The explanation given here is that the fire occurred in the station building. One man ran to the spot and put the fire out at once.

Spain Sees Halt To Disorders In General Amnesty

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MADRID, Feb. 24 — A general amnesty decree, offering unconditional freedom to all political prisoners, has lent a calming influence to Spain, but Radicals persisted in some sections in their riotous celebration of the Leftist assumption of power.

The fresh disorders, carrying on the demonstrations in which 27 persons have died since the Leftists defeated the former government Center-Rightist coalition in last week's parliamentary election, centered in southern Seville Province.

There, rioters raided churches in the towns of Saucejo and Fuentes, burning images and furniture, while demonstrators in the town of Penaflor stormed another church, destroying images and pews.

Elsewhere, peace prevailed generally, with only a few scattered disorders reported.

Wide Amnesty

The amnesty decree, adopted by a unanimous vote of the permanent parliamentary commission after brief deliberation, was drawn up for probable publication in the Official Gazette later, to become effective immediately.

The freedom order affected only persons imprisoned for political or social offenses, many of them Leftists held since the October, 1934, Socialist Revolution.

From 10,000 to 20,000 political prisoners already were free under a provisional order, releasing those not tried or sentenced, and thousands more—including prominent Leftists and alleged rig-leaders of 1934 rebellion—were eligible for freedom under the amnesty. The exact number was not known.

Issuance of the decree was expected to bring to a final end the series of disorders which has kept Spain in turmoil since the Leftist election victory became known.

The new Left-Republican Government of Premier Manuel Azaña, which rushed through the amnesty decree, also effected a shake-up in the army high command, in the aftermath of Leftist charges that a military coup d'état had been plotted to prevent the Left from taking over the Government.

The chief of staff, Gen. Fracisco Franco, was transferred to the Canary Islands as chief of a division there. Gen José Sanchez Ocana, former commander general in Catalonia, was appointed as the new chief of staff.

The chief of the air force, Gen. Manuel Goded, whose name was linked with that of General Franco in the rumored military plot, was shifted to the Balearic Islands as chief of a division there.

Further policies of the new Leftist Government, which replaced that of Manuel Portela Valladares, were proclaimed.

Municipal Elections Next

Martinez Barrio, leader of the Leftist Republican Union, announced that the Government planned to propose to the incoming Parliament a calling of municipal elections in April.

He said among the first projects to be submitted by the ministry would deal with unemployment and the question of Agrarian reform.

"The farm workers' dire situation will have to be remedied at once, as some of them have been eating nothing but vegetables for some of time," he said.

The nation was still under a state of alarm, with martial law prevailing in some provinces, but the martial law was lifted at Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

At Cadiz, the former president of the autonomous Catalonian State, Luis Companys, accompanied by Lluhi Comolrera, former councilor of the Catalonian governing body, left the Santa Catalina Castle, where they had been held since the 1934 revolt. They were expected to come to Madrid, to be formally released from custody.

Another former councilor of the Catalonian Government, Gassols Esteve Barrera, was taken from the Cartagena prison to Guadalajara, to be released. He, too, had been jailed since the Socialist uprising.

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CANADA

Have-Nots' Claim To Lands Denied At London Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 24—A challenge to the whole contention that a high birth rate at home constitutes a right to expansion at other people's expense abroad has arisen here in connection with the extensive investigation that has been started by the British Government into the problem of the claim of "have-not" nations to a bigger place in the sun.

An arresting explanation of this challenge was given in a scholarly address on "the control of undeveloped areas and raw materials," delivered at the League of Nations Union conference here by Mr. W. S. Thatcher, Censor of Non-collegiate Students, Cambridge University.

Mr. Thatcher analyzes the very numerous and complicated world problems raised by the claims of territorial expansion, put forward by such "have-not" nations as Germany, Italy and Japan.

Areas Concerned

He shows that these claims concern not only comparatively well-populated territories in the tropics and sub-tropics of Africa and Asia but also to an even greater extent the "relatively empty, undeveloped areas such as many of the back areas in South America, much of Australia and parts of Canada.

"The control of undeveloped and under-developed areas," he says, "is intimately connected with a desire to insure steady and adequate supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials, though these are not the only reasons. There may be and are others—such as the mere itch for possession, prestige and desire for settlement. But anxiety as regards foodstuffs and raw materials is certainly one of the most important, if not the most important, reason for control.

May Happen to Most

"It is not true, however," Mr. Thatcher continued, "that the supply of raw materials is only a matter of undeveloped areas. It happens to be so very largely for tropical produce and for certain minerals but both raw materials and foodstuffs may be and are obtained from highly developed or relatively highly developed regions. Any people or nation which depends upon outside sources for supplies may suddenly find them cut off or greatly curtailed.

"For example, Great Britain depends largely upon the United States for cotton; Australia and the Argentine for wool; Canada, the Argentine and Australia for wheat. Such examples may be multiplied indefinitely. A successful blockade of these (the British) islands," Mr. Thatcher declared, "would have disastrous results.

"Japan is similarly situated. Given security, the desire for control might almost disappear."

Realism Needed

Mr. Thatcher went on to point out that no ideal solution is possible. "We must deal with the world as we find it," he said. "We must not allow any feelings of what might have been to interfere with our view of what is. And we must take human nature as it is, making it neither better nor worse. Thus if we were to consider the position of white and black in South Africa we must make our analysis on existing conditions—the black man as he is today, largely detribalized, having lost many of his old beliefs—largely disgruntled and suspicious of the white man.

"The white man is in an equally false and difficult position," Mr. Thatcher contended, "filled with fears and distrusts, fearing for his status, his economic position, even his life at times. To readjust such conditions is quite a different problem from that of developing, say, the black man in Nigeria. And as to human nature, high and low motives interwine; insight, vision and blind prejudice are found side by side."

No Moral Rights

Mr. Thatcher then discussed the question of the moral right to expansion on the part of such countries as Japan and Italy.

"Is there such a right?" he asked and went on to give a very interesting answer:

"Certainly if we British deny their claim," he said, "they will reply that we more than any other European people have migrated, have claimed the right to do so and have backed our claims by force. This cannot be denied but it proves nothing except that we had the power to do so. It proves no moral right."

"Why should a high birth rate," Mr. Thatcher asked, "give a nation a moral right to migrate? Italy, Japan, India, China—just to mention four outstanding cases—claim that we, the Americans and others are immoral and unjust in refusing them admission. We have large vacant areas we cannot or will not use. They are congested. Why in the name of justice and reason should they not be allowed to people these lands?

As to Birth Rate

"There are many answers, but first of all we ought to ask why the high birth rate? If I and my neighbor live side by side in similar houses and I have only two or three children and so have, say, a spare bedroom, has he, because he exercises no restraint and has 10 children the right to knock a hole through the wall and occupy my room?

"It seems much the same in the case of nations," Mr. Thatcher declared. "A high birth rate is not a valid argument. There are, of course, many who will disagree with me, and who will assert that it is immoral to restrain the arrival of children: that we should be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth. But the instruction was to replenish not to congest and it was given to a single pair in a whole empty world. Overcrowding was not possible for Adam and Eve.

"But the main objection to migration," he contended, "arises out of differences in culture, etc. Where the races will not mix, migration only brings friction and trouble. To refer again to Australia, an open-door policy would very quickly mean the economic and racial annihilation of the Australian. The white Australian policy is based upon fear, not pride or contempt."

Eden Links Peace Security To Rearmament of Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

show that Commons opinion, which was solid in rejecting the Hoare-Laval peace plan in December, is today less certain about how to bring about the acceptance of a peace more in accord with its conception of justice.

In this connection Mr. Eden reminded Italy that if she is prepared to talk peace, the machinery of the League is always available.

Britain Denies Policy In Africa Dictated By Selfish Motives

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The House of Commons heered Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, today when he assured its members that Great Britain's attitude toward the Italo-Ethiopian war was based solely on its duties as a member of the League of Nations.

The British policy, Mr. Eden said, "has been inspired by no selfish or ulterior motives, but solely by the consideration of the duties incumbent upon the Government as a member of the League of Nations and whole-hearted supporter of the doctrine of collective security."

American Comment

Although Mr. Eden's statement was made in explanation of a recently publicized inter-departmental report on Ethiopia, his hearers believed the Foreign Secretary also had the recent speech of Senator William E. Borah in Washington in mind, in which the Senator compared Britain's lack of action in Manchuria with its interest in Ethiopia.

The inter-departmental report, prepared under the chairmanship of Sir John Maffey, stated that Great Britain's only interests in Ethiopia were Lake Tana, as the source of the Blue Nile, and the maintenance of grazing rights for British Somaliland border tribes.

Leak's Effect Minimized

Mr. Eden stated that the Maffey report had leaked out (it was published in Italy before it was made public in Great Britain) "through indiscretion or a deliberate breach of confidence."

He said the leakage was being investigated, but that the disclosure was neither embarrassing nor dangerous to British interests.

Opposition members clamored for an answer when Mr. Eden tried to sidestep questions by George Morgan Garro Jones concerning the terms of a secret Rome accord between France and Italy, which Mr. Jones stated had been known to the British Government since January, 1935.

Mr. Eden finally replied: "I said I had information regarding the terms. I did not say I had the terms." However, he declined further questions as to whether the agreement conflicted with the League of Nations.

Mr. Eden did not reply when Mr. Samuel Vyvyan Terice Adams asked if the League Committee on Sanctions would invite the co-operation of the United States in the consideration of an oil embargo.

Embargo on Oil Lags As League Convokes Sanctions Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Feb. 24—The Committee of Eighteen, whose task it is to co-ordinate sanctions, is convoked by Augusto Vasconcellos, chairman of the committee. It is regarded as significant that the earlier date of March 2 is chosen at the request of Britain instead of the later date urged by France.

Meanwhile there is observed a definite tendency to shirk responsibility for imposition of the oil embargo.

Surprises Possible

Yet there may still be surprises, as some of the League states are by no means content with the present ambiguous situation and argue either that sanctions are justified—in which case they should be applied effectively—or they are, for reasons of expediency, undesirable, in which case it is better to say so plainly.

Alternatives

It is suggested in some quarters that even if it is decided to continue to leave the oil embargo in abeyance, various alternatives may be found. It is proposed, for example, to close League ports to Italian shipping. There is likewise the question of extending active aid to Ethiopia. The military successes of Italy have provoked the demand for more drastic steps.

Two Subjects Listed

The agenda of the committee as issued by Chairman Vasconcellos is, however, limited to two subjects: First, to consider the possibility of extending the embargo on key-products to include oil, coal, iron and steel and their derivatives; second, to receive the report regarding the application of existing sanctions.

No Specific Plans

Naturally if the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, or the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Maxim Litvinoff, or any other member, chooses to make further proposals, they must be discussed. But, for the moment, no such notice has been given.

In any case, the November vote did not exclusively refer to oil. It also prohibited "in principle" the supply of coal, iron and steel. It is now hinted that if the oil sanction is not applied, coal and iron sanctions may again come to the fore.

Want Italy in Place

The growing tension in Europe as a result of the Franco-Prussian pact, against which Germany is expected to react strongly, certainly increases the desire to have the Italo-Ethiopian conflict settled speedily in order that Italy shall retake her place in the diplomatic scheme. This view has been widely expressed in Central European countries, including the Little Entente, and curiously enough Yugoslavia in particular being anxious to keep Italy among the factors of European stability. For this reason it is believed in League circles that something more is going on behind the scenes than has yet been disclosed.

Bulgarian 'Dictator' Gets Extreme Penalty

(Continued from Page 1)

the accused can still appeal to the King for clemency.

Supporter of Slav Unity

The sentences caused great resentment in Belgrade where Veltcheff took refuge after the change of the government last April. Veltcheff stands for fraternization of the two branches of south Slav peoples.

In addition to the sentences on Veltcheff and Stancheff, 11 officers and civilians received varying terms of imprisonment. Fourteen others were acquitted.

Army's Position Involved

The trial of Veltcheff has not merely been a duel between the King and one of the King's subjects, but rather a fight between King Boris and a part of his army. It was a daring attempt on the part of Bulgaria's ruler to remove the army at all costs from politics.

The vehicle through which the army worked was the Officers' League, founded in 1920. Its first major act of violence was the overthrow of the Agrarian movement, and the massacre of the leading Agrarians in 1923. The chief conspirator at that time was Veltcheff.

Because of unfavorable public opinion and dissension among the officers, a conservative civil government gradually established itself, the officers were pushed into the background and Parliament again began to function in a fairly satisfactory way. In June 1931, the Conservatives were voted out of power by the peasants, and the Agrarians with a number of small allied parties once more came to the fore.

Put Friends in Power

This again provoked the interference of the Officers' League, and in May, 1934, Veltcheff, aided by the Officers' League, again overthrew a government and set up a regime of his own which was directed against all politicians and even against the King.

Veltcheff accepted no post whatsoever. He placed his friends in power and directed affairs from behind the stage. The King was subjected to a strict censorship, all parties were dissolved, a dictatorship was established, and a series of drastic reforms introduced. Nobody applauded, nobody actively opposed, and almost everybody grumbled.

Dissensions Arouse

The politicians waited for the officers to get caught in their own absolutist machine, and that soon happened. Dissensions and jealousies arose among them and they began to conspire against one another. Gen. Peter Zlateff seized power in January, 1935, and deprived his friend and fellow-conspirator, Veltcheff, of all influence.

The Officers' League split into factions and there was another sudden government change in April, whereby the King obtained somewhat more power. Distrust and enmity among the officers grew. Many were dismissed from service and the army lost its discipline and cohesion. Veltcheff had to leave the country.

Arrested Last Fall

The last foundation of stable government had disappeared, at least temporarily. There was no Parliament, no independent press, no Constitution, only the remnants of an army, and a humiliated throne.

Veltcheff continued to pull his conspiratory wires from Belgrade, and secretly returned to Bulgaria at the beginning of October, 1935, with the help of Serbian officers, apparently for the purpose of carrying out another revolution. Veltcheff and his accomplices were arrested.

Strange to say, his judges have been his former fellow-conspirators. The army has gone so deeply into politics that very few officers are free from guilt. The ministers who caused Veltcheff's arrest had been brought to power by him. The prevailing regime was built up by him.

And now King Boris is determined to put the army back into the barracks.

Paris Moves to Save Locarno Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

Italian attitude is felt to be in a high degree uncertain.

Rumors were rife in French governmental circles that the Italian Government has conveyed to France a strongly worded warning that if sanctions are further intensified in any way Italy will denounce the Franco-Italian accord reached at Rome in January of last year.

Although an official denial of this rumor was issued in Rome, it was so worded as to convince the most well-informed French observers that Premier Benito Mussolini has in fact again threatened to leave the League and possibly to denounce the Rome accord with the Locarno treaties as well, if sanctions are increased.

Italo-German Entente

The situation is causing serious concern in France, because it tends to confirm French suspicions that an Italo-German agreement is under way, whereby Italy would denounce its obligations under the Locarno Pact, thus providing Germany with the excuse and opportunity for remilitarizing the Rhineland. The Reich would in return grant certain economic assistance to Italy and would give assurances that Austrian independence will be respected.

Negotiating

No such deal has as yet been completed, French governmental circles believe, but they are convinced that Italo-German negotiations have begun and are anxious to forestall any agreement, if possible.

Like the Franco-Soviet Pact, Franco-Italian friendship is a primarily negative affair whose principal aim is to prevent an alliance between Italy and Germany. French diplomacy is bending every effort toward averting any such possibility.

Congress Is Dull And Even Politics Faces Doldrums

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 — Legislatively, and even politically, Washington slipped today into the doldrums. So short is the "must" list of legislation, so docile the Congress, that half the list has been enacted, and only the Agriculture Department appropriation bill and a scattering of private bills remain for the legislators to debate in the coming week.

Meantime, the political campaign is far duller than for many days. Most of the current news turns on Senator William E. Borah's plans, which include opening of his Ohio campaign in Youngstown on March 19, an announcement that the Senator's friend, Ray McKaig, of Boise, is to seek his senatorial seat. Whether this meant that the Senator was burning his bridges behind him, or whether the McKaig candidacy can be withdrawn as facilely as it was announced, are unanswered.

Even and-Outs Are Tame

The usual Monday releases of various organizations lack their customary verve. Only the American Liberty League and the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, with an unstinted attack on the Townsend plan, manage to get into print. To diversify the doldrums, comes a clip sheet from the Knox headquarters in Chicago, in which Colonel Knox's lion-hunting in Arizona is celebrated. The colonel "has the West gasping for breath," according to his clip sheet.

The legislative situation has not been paralleled before in the Roosevelt Administration, when usually Congress' load on unenacted "must" legislation was formidable. Today there are only two important subjects visible on the horizon ahead: the tax and work relief programs, although surprises may always appear.

Tax Bill Is Delayed

The tax bill, intended to raise some $500,000,000 to pay for the farm program, was to have been presented this week, after the President had developed it at Hyke Park, and given it a final polish at a White House conference set for Thursday. But, with the altered plans for the Hyde Park stay, it is not certain when the tax bill will be available. The only development of importance is that Senator Elmer Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, leader of the inflation bloc, announces that his group will offer no mandatory greenback amendments. This decision was reached after inflationary strength in Congress was revealed to be limited to a small minority.

There is no inkling of when the relief bill will be presented to Congress. President Roosevelt has referred to April as a possible date, but with Congress twirling its thumbs for jobs to do, it is possible the bill will be introduced earlier.

Not Much for Excitement

In the House this week, the regular appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture is on the calendar, and a measure which otherwise could be rushed through in a few hours, may be leisurely fondled for most of the week. On the Senate side, several private bills are on hand.

One is Senator George W. Norris' rural electrification bill, providing for a $1,000,000,000 program to be carried out over a decade.

More likely of passage, and even more interesting, is Senator Joseph T. Robinson's bill for supporting small individual stores in competition with chain stores. This measure takes on almost the character of an Administration bill, being introduced by the Democratic Senate leader, and it is likely to make steady progress.

Lehman to Continue Fight Against Crime Despite Halt

a conspiracy of lawyer legislators to perpetuate for their profession the obstructions to justice by which it prospers should not, of course, be applied to all lawyers in the Legislature . . ." the Governor said.

Confident in His Belief

"Yet I am convinced as strongly as I have ever been of anything in my life that large and extraordinarily powerful groups of lawyer-legislators have acted in unison to strangle and defeat as much of this program as they dared. That, in spite of public pledges of support and co-operation."

The anticrime bills were condemned in advance by the Robinson committee, the Governor charged, declaring that the cue for slaughter came when the committee reported out the measures on the floor of the lower House with the announcement that they carried no recommendation for passage.

"Never within my memory, and, I believe, never within the memory of many in the Legislature, has a large group of important bills been reported without recommendation," he said.

Charges Sabotage

"There can be no doubt that the act of reporting the entire series of bills without the usual favorable recommendation represented the hope and the intention of at least a majority of the members of the committee that they could in this way kill the bills without publicly bearing the responsibility. It was a flagrant attempt to sabotage a whole program."

This interpretation was inevitable, Governor Lehman asserted, since no effort was made by the committee leaders to confer with him on ways of strengthening and improving the bills if they thought them defective. Remarking that all members of each committee were lawyers, the Governor focused his fiercest attack on that headed by Mr. Stone, veteran legislator and party stalwart, with whom he linked Mr. Byrnes of the Democrats.

Call Them Typical

It was, he said, "the Horace Stones of the Legislature who typify the perennial opposition of reactionary forces to progress in the development of the penal code and in the improvement of law enforcement machinery; whose philosophy with regard to any measure of progress is always the same: 'It's 90 per cent rot, and I am against it.'"

"Assemblyman Stone," the Governor continued, "did not even attempt to camouflage his opposition to the entire program by picking out for criticism individual bills on which there might have been an honest difference of opinion or conscience.

"He used the same tactics against this program as he has for years employed against virtually all progressive legislation, whether it be in the field of social welfare, in the protection of the workingman, in the regulation of public utilities or in water-power control.

Others Join in Attack

"In his attack on the entire program, he was joined by others who grouped with him in a general and sweeping attempt to destroy a splendid effort for the protection of the citizens of the state, in spite of the fact that the program came from persons of the greatest possible experience and authority.

"Some of these legislators, including Assemblyman John A. Byrnes of Manhattan, a member of my own party, shouted that the whole group of anti-crime bills were 'crack-brained legislation,' 'crack-pot anti-crime measures' and a hodge-podge."

"What is the Assembly going to do?

"As far as I am concerned, I pledged to the law-abiding citizens that I am in this fight against crime and corruption to a finish."

Nine Michigan Cities Act on Delinquents

(Continued from Page 1)

delinquents and potential delinquents live—holds his authority.

He outlines his plans as follows: "Someone, or some group, in a community takes responsibility for making the decision-makers in the community see the delinquency problem by finding the facts about the problem, and placing them in their hands.

Examines the Gaps

"The same group makes the decision-makers realize local shortcomings by examining the gaps in the community's preventive services. . . . Schools, police, juvenile courts, and churches, as the basic agencies, have especially heavy responsibilities. Better organization of leisure time and the provision of more psychiatric service seem essential steps.

"Co-operation must be organized through co-ordinating councils.

"Enlightened state legislation to raise standards and provide essential services unobtainable in poorer districts may be expected to follow when local leadership grasps the full implications of the problem which it faces.

"Eventually, if the attack on crime is to go forward, some state bureau will have to be set up to make delinquency-prevention a recognized function of state government."

More Burden for School

The school must take more and more responsibility for delinquency prevention, maintains this sociologist.

"For the past generation the juvenile court has been regarded as the leading agency in the fight on delinquency," he writes. "As the emphasis on prevention rather than treatment increases, the tendency is to shift the main responsibility from the court to the school."

As yet society has not seen fit to support schools so that they can do all they might do to save children from delinquency, Professor Carr points out. He puts the case for increased support for social services in the schools forcibly:

A Question of Cost

"The only question is whether we will pay teachers to make good citizens out of our children, or whether we will pay more policemen to arrest them, more prison wardens to lock them up, and more racketeers to kidnap and murder them."

A co-ordinating council, composed of representatives of the various child guidance agencies in the community, represents a great advance over the old piecemeal attack on delinquency, Professor Carr asserts, but he does not regard it as a panacea.

"Obviously, co-ordinating councils constitute only one link," he concludes, "in a chain of prevention which must include research, improved techniques, an adequate complement of agencies, high grade personnel, educated public opinion, enlightened legislation."

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Support of N. E. A. Is Sought For Federal Schools Dole

(Continued from Page 1)

to Mr. Givens, a unified support which has been lacking in earlier moves.

Has N. E. A. Backing

Mr. Given has been conducting regional conferences all over the country, has obtained the appointment of special co-ordinating committees in the states and has the support of the executive committee and legislative commission of the National Education Association.

Second: The bill is stripped of all federal control over education, the only requirement upon the states being for a minimum 160-day school year and maintenance of their expenditures at least at the 1934 levels.

Third: The bill has been the object of much research particularly on the part of Paul R. Mort and John K. Norton of teachers' college, Columbia University, so that the educators are in possession of considerable information regarding the ability of the various states to pay.

What Bill Provides

The bill provides for the giving by the Federal Government to the states and territories of an outright per capita of $5 for every census person between the ages of 5 and 20 together with an equalization amount to be determined by the ability of the State to pay. This ability being reckoned according to population distribution of population between city and county, income, postal receipts, trade, manufacture and the number of motor vehicles.

Academic freedom was put squarely up to the delegates by Dr. Studebaker in a speech in which he declared:

"If the educational system avoids these issues it must be responsible for shunting the real problems into the arena of mass emotion where the inexperienced person may easily be caught in a whirlpool of words to accept unquestioningly the first crackpot scheme offered as an answer to complex social questions."

Not Open to Bribery

"It may as well be known first as last," he said, "that the teaching profession is not to be bribed by appropriations or frightened by attacks into acting as the carriers of propaganda for any faction, vested interest, political party or pressure group."

To teach only the point of view of the majority, said Dr. Studebaker, is a violation of the rights of the minority inherent in a democracy and he added, "either we have democracy by majority consent and with minority protection or we have something that is not democracy."

Dr. Studebaker also charged that the American school system is weak in, "our failure to plan the educative process for communities as a whole involving civic education for the vast majority of adults.

The Onslaught of Politics

Dr. Payson Smith stated that "there is no moment of greater significance so far as government is concerned than the one in which the realities of our American political life break with full force upon the structure of youthful ideals which the school has helped to build.

"The only way to reduce the danger that comes to the prospective citizen in the moment of impact between idealism and reality. The only way of capitalizing the enthusiasm of youth for the benefit of government is, not only to permit, but to encourage, in our higher schools, a frank and open approach to the realities of our political problems exactly as they exist, the bad along with the good.

Freedom of Research

"It is utterly essential not only for the progress, but for the very preservation, of American government that there be safeguarded, particularly in our higher schools, the widest possible freedom of research, inquiry and discussion.

"There ought to be enough reliance upon the essential ability of the race to take care of its interests to justify deliberate instruction to the effect that modification and change are essential even to the continued existence of popular rule."

Educators are coming to see that school problems can be solved only as the general problems of civilization are solved, declared Thomas H. Briggs, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in ar appeal to the educators to stand courageously against opposition for curriculum revision.

The issue of academic freedom first came before the convention at the annual Sunday vesper service at which Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, took issue both with those who want the schools to be agencies of propaganda to support the existing social order, and those who want them to be used for advocating changes for a new order based upon some measure of collectivism.

"In a democracy," urged Dr. Frank, "the major business of the schools is to train the exceptional man for the responsibilities of leadership and to cultivate in the vast and seething majority a capacity for understanding the trends of the time and sensing the human values of the policies that leaders propose from time to time.

Two Vital Decades

"The last two decades have been years in which the stabilizing intelligence of popular understanding has been critically needed. The temptations to desperation and defeatism among men have been powerful. The national destiny needs a firm hand of guidance, not the firmness of force that gives dictatorship, but the firmness of straight thinking, and clear action, that can maintain for us a progressive self-governing democracy.

"The responsible administration of the utmost freedom of scholarship and investigation in our schools is not a force making for radicalism so much as it is a force making for realistic thinking that can safeguard itself against the specious pleas of the rabble-rouser.

Business of Schools

"Just now it is part of the business of the schools to help their students to bring their lives to focus under the sovereignty of some supreme objective. Education, rightly conceived, contributes to a religion of maturity, identifying itself with a life marked by vitality, integration and self-discipline."

More than 700 delegates to the convention attended a meeting of the John Dewey Society for the Study of Education and unanimously called upon the department of superintendence and allied groups to appoint committees to investigate instances of political interference with education—of which the dismissal of Dr. Payson Smith was quoted as "a shocking example"—to work for the abolition of teachers' loyalty oaths, to prevent the re-enactment by Congress of limitations upon freedom of teaching in the District of Columbia, and to co-operate with other educational groups in the National Advisory Council on Freedom in Education.

Four New Yearbooks

William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers' College, Columbia, president of the John Dewey Society, announced the preparation of four yearbooks, one next year on the Teacher and Society, of which he will be chairman, and in succeeding years the High School and Society, with Harold Hand of Leland Stanford University chairman; Social Forces Controlling the Schools, Jesse H. Newlon of Teachers College, chairman, and Life and the Program of the Schools, Harold S. Rugg of Teachers College chairman.

George H. Counts read a list of individuals and societies whom he charged with "using the flag to protect their special interests" and combining to destroy the freedom of the schools.

For Scalps, Not Facts

William E. McAndrew, editor of School and Society, New York City, asserted that trials of teachers for violating their oaths of loyalty are conducted by those who "are out not for facts but for scalps and who do not want to find out the whole truth but, instead, to get revenge for differences of opinion."

Boyd H. Bode of Ohio State University declared that "if teachers' oaths of loyalty are to prevail, democracy is in danger of passing out."

The recommendations of the John Dewey Society were carried to the resolutions committee of the department of superintendence by Robert K. Speer of New York University, secretary of the society. The resolutions committee has before it a mass of endorsements sent in by administrators from all over the country from which a report is being drafted for later presentation to the convention. In addition a public hearing was granted.

Speaks for Teacher Tenure

Donald du Shane, superintendent of schools, Columbus, Ind., led the group of tenure advocates who asked the committee for a resolution indorsing the tenure for all teachers.

James E. Mendenhall of the Lincoln School, New York City, told the committee that while 25 per cent of the children of the nation are inadequately fed, clothed and housed, the expenditures for national defense have risen from $534,000,000 in 1935 to a proposed $938,000,000 in 1937.

"I believe the department should ask Congress," said Mr. Mendenhall, "to do at least as much for the children of the nation as for the army and navy."

Behind closed doors tomorrow, department members will hear a report prepared by Paul C. Stetson, superintendent of schools, Indianapolis, and a committee for reorganization of the department in which a recommendation is made for setting up a "guild" along local, state and national lines "which must offer protection to its members and at the same time be ready to discipline them for unethical conduct."

As agents of the State, the report points out, the teachers are enjoined from using the schools as a means of advancing their own interests, even when these trend toward greater efficiency for the schools, but as a professional group they "would use every effective means for informing people on the values and needs of public education and reasonable demands of the profession for adequate compensation, recognition, security, and freedom in teaching."

The report seeks through the educational policies commission a unification of all school forces and recommends that the department of superintendence change its name to American Association of School Administrators, remain affiliated with the National Education Association, discontinue the publication of yearbooks, and keep the election of president out of politics by sending each year a preferential ballot to the entire membership from which five names would be chosen for a primary ballot and the election completed by mail instead of at the annual convention.

Critic of Tenure Laws

Carroll R. Reed, superintendent of schools of Minneapolis, senior member of the executive committee, has joined the list of candidates for the presidency of the department in this year's election.

Tenure laws were criticized by Fred C. Ayer of the University of Texas, Austin, as guaranteeing tenure but not competency. Mr. Ayer declared that no teacher should object to a revaluation of services every three or four years.

Harl R. Douglass of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, declared that junior colleges have failed in their functions because they have not made sufficient provision for the needs of youth who are not going on to universities.

J. G. Umstadt, also from the University of Minnesota, gave encouraging figures showing an increase of employment from 56 to 65 per cent between the graduates of colleges in 1934 and 1935.

The schools must begin to teach the desire to give full return for pay instead of satisfaction with the dole of a paternalistic government, said A. Duncan Yokum of the University of Pennsylvania. He also declared that extra pay for overtime is, "no more just than extra pay for the man who gives all of his efforts to achievement." "Why," he asked, "should we seek to divide Henry Ford's fortune among ourselves when he and his co-workers have made it possible for most of us to own automobiles? Why worry over Mr. Rockefeller's profits and philanthropies if he gives us cheaper and better gas and oil?"

Frank P. Graves New York State Commissioner of Education Albany, made the presentation speech to Herbert S. Weet, former Rochester superintendent of schools, for a life membership in the department and John W. Withers of New York University paid tribute to William T. Harris of St. Louis.

Chicago Boys Run Co-operative Store

"Store's Open!"
New Co-operative Venture Established by the Boys' Brotherhood Republic of Chicago

Boys' Brotherhood Republic of 1100 members organizes new department in its miniature city with its mayor, council members and other officers of a well-governed municipality.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A boys' co-operative store, owned and managed "by boys for boys," is the latest venture here of the Boys' Brotherhood Republic. The Republic's 1100 boy members are organized like a little city with their own boy-mayor, boy-council members, prosecuting attorney, and other city officers.

Having become quite proficient in the processes of government of their miniature city, the boys have now launched into a commercial enterprise and are learning the fundamentals of good business, according to Jack Robbin, supervisor of the organization.

Sweaters, gym suits, socks, school supplies, candy and other articles, demanded by boys, are on sale in the boy-managed store hich was set up in one of the rooms in the B. B. R. club building. Every evening boy customers crowd up to the counter always paying cash for their purchases.

Cash Business

"We do strictly a cash business," said Chester Levine, boy-chairman of the board of boy-directors, responsible for the "corporation" to its more than 300 boy shareholders. "In January we paid a dividend of 25 cents on every $1 share, and we have only been going since September. From Sept. 15 to Jan. 1 we made a profit of $109 for the shareholders."

It really pays a boy to buy his things at the store, Chester said, because he can save money. He can get a 70-cent sweater jacket for 50 cents. He pays only 40 cents for gym trunks which would cost him 65 cents outside the club. "We appoint a manager, one of the boys, to be chief store-keeper," Chester explained, "and we make him responsible every evening for the total sales. We pay him $6 a week and 4 per cent commission. And every month we take a complete inventory."

Unique Organization

The Boys' Brotherhood Republic is a unique organization, which keeps its members off the streets and intensely occupied in the problems of a self-governed club. Every evening the clubhouse, down on the southwest side of Chicago, swarms with boys from 14 to 18 years of age. They have a special Supreme Court room furnished with benches and a high platform, where the boy judge presides, deciding how much punishment a member should get for sneaking another friend into the building, for instance, or for breaking other laws passed by the city council of boys.

This self-government club began in 1914, when a gang of 12 boys met in a coal cellar. The organization has steadily grown, said Mr. Robbin, and about two years ago a branch was organized in New York City which keeps in close contact with the Chicago club.

All of the boy city officers are elected once a year, conduct a campaign and have pre-election speeches like the candidates for offices in any city government.

Hagood Relieved As Eighth Corps Head in U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood was summarily relieved from his command of the Eighth Corps Area at San Antonio, Texas, today.

General Hagood in recent testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee suggested that Congress take advantage of what he termed "WPA stage money" and use it to improve housing at Army posts. The order relieving him of command at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, headquarters of the Eighth Corps Area, was issued on Feb. 21, but not made public until today. No explanation of his removal was forthcoming immediately in War Department quarters. The order said:

President's Direction

"By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U. S. Army, is relieved from assignment to the command of the Eighth Corps Area and further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major General Hagood will proceed to his home and await orders. The travel directed is necessary in the military service."

The order was signed by General Malin Craig, army chief of staff, by order of the Secretary of War.

In his testimony on the War Department appropriation bill, General Hagood urged that $150,000,000 be used for army housing. He said he was "not familiar with the various pockets in which Uncle Sam keeps his money," but understood that "there is budget money, which is very hard to get; there is PWA money which is not so hard to get; and then there is a vast quantity of WPA money which is very easy to get for trifling projects but almost impossible to get for anything worth while.

"It is harder for me to get 5 cents to buy a lead pencil than to get a thousand dollars to teach hobbies to CCC boys. Under WPA I can get $200 to build a gravel walk to the garden house but I cannot get $10 to repair a 'busted' steam pipe."

A native of Orangeburg, S. C., General Hagood, who holds one of the most distinguished service records in the army, has been in command of the Eighth Corp Area since Oct. 4, 1935.

He holds the American distinguished service medal, the French Legion of Honor and the Order of the Crown of Italy, all awarded him for his services in the World War, in which for a while he commanded the seventh regiment of the First Expeditionary Brigade of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Later he performed various duties in the expeditionary force as communications, and supply officer. He accompanied the American Army of Occupation to Germany and there commanded the artillery and the sixty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade.

Although General Hagood has not yet reached the statutory retirement age, he is eligible for retirement from the service with full retirement pay under the law giving an officer that privilege after 30 years of active

Age Assistance Preferred In New York to Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Old-age "pensions" and "security" are misnomers, "assistance" being the proper word, and it is on this latter basis that New York state and city contributes to the support of 26,000 indigent men and women, according to Miss Ruth Hill, deputy commissioner of public welfare here.

"The Federal Government does a great injustice to the aged when it reimburses the states only up to half of $30 a month," Miss Hill told the Women's Club of New York at a meeting here on Wednesday. "To many states that amount of $30 will be a maximum, instead of a minimum, monthly grant, and many aged men and women simply cannot live on it."

No Limit to Top

Miss Hill placed the average grant at $25 a month, but stressed that there was "no limit to the top amount" it might be. "We are permitted to use our discretion, basing the sum on individual needs," she added.

"The New York State Legislature will have a new plan before April 1, to go into effect on Jan. 31, 1937," she continued. "We want the title of the pending bill changed from 'old-age pension' to 'old-age assistance,' because to say it is a pension or an assurance is not true. Also we hope to change the eligibility clause from 70 years to 65 years. We think the measure is not likely to be challenged, because it has the backing of public opinion.

Miss Hill paid tribute to the courage of the men and women who are being displaced by industry because of their age.

Elders Must Make Way

"The age of retirement from industry is determined today by industry instead of by the calendar," she said. "An increasing number of young men and women are demanding places in industry and their elders must give way to them. When I see how some of these latter are carrying on, I am greatly uplifted by their courage and fortitude in the face of financial stress. Many of them are quite used to comfortable environment, and we find that at the age of 70 habits are established and ability to make adjustments to new conditions difficult. We feel that too much supervision should not be exercised in these cases."

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School Mothers Join Safety Move To Cut Accidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Mothers of American school children have enlisted in the highway safety movement. The 1,750,000 members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, as represented by their officers here, have adopted a program for traffic safety outlined with the aid of the National Safety Council.

The program is built around the personal responsibility of the P. T. A. member to make a contribution to public safety as a pedestrian, as a motorist, as a home educator and as a friend of the public schools, it was explained at P. T. A. headquarters here.

A manual proposing activities for local groups was approved at the meeting in Chicago, and plans were made for 12 regional conferences to be addressed by Miss Marian L. Telford, educational specialist of the National Safety Council.

Making Streets Safer

Some specific lines of activity which PTA groups may carry out were approved at the conference. Parent-teacher groups are expected to give study to traffic problems of particular interest to them, such as the proper marking of streets near schools, the maintenance of good school buses with good drivers, and the problem of the under-age driver, the youngster who just can't wait until he is 16 to take the wheel of the family car.

Quite naturally, the P. T. A. plans to encourage safety education in the schools. At the present time there is a movement to get good driving courses in high schools. However, superintendents are not always sure that such new courses will meet with public support, it is said. It will aid educators, the P. T. A. program makers believe, if their members organize to support highway safety education in the schools.

Schoolboy Patrols

They also plan to work for the expansion of schoolboy patrols. While the National Congress opposes the substitution of child patrols for regular traffic officers, it favors well-supervised schoolboy units, to supplement the regular police. Many large cities have adopted the plan which the National Congress has fostered for years, but it is not so general in the smaller cities. Local P. T. A.'s are to work for the establishment of junior units in localities which do not now have them.

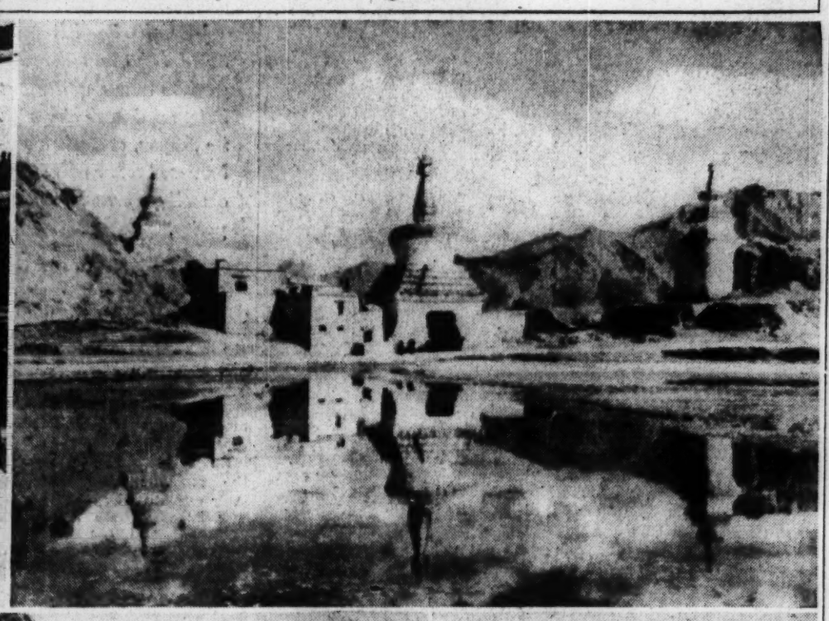
In addition to these specific lines of effort, the Parent-Teacher associations hope to exert an influence upon their communities in behalf of better support for law-enforcing agencies.

Too Much Fixing

Ticket fixing is condoned too generally, they say. They hope to build up sentiment against it in the community by showing that evasion of penalties leads to more traffic violations which in turn may result in danger to all.

An advisory committee for this highway safety program has been appointed. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy of Chicago, president of the national congress, is chairman, and its members are Mrs. Hugh Bradford Jr. of Sacramento, Calif., Mrs. Frances Pettingill of Detroit, Mrs. A. H. Reeve of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. P. Summers of Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Brodie of Albion, N. Y.; and Mrs. A. B. Shuttleworth of Denver.

Highest Country in the World Gives Up Secrets Long Hidden



Photos from Wide World by Cutting-Vernay Tibetan Expedition for the American Museum of Natural History

Late Dalai Lama Paved Way for Foreign Visitation Through Friendship

Upper Left—Priests at Great Shrine, Tashi-Lhunpo at Lhasa, Waiting to Receive American Explorers. Upper Right—Shrines Guarding Entrance to Lhasa Home of the Dalai Lama, Through Which Less Than a Dozen White Men Have Passed. Lower Left—Yak, One of Most Useful of Animals to the Tibetans, Grazing on Tibetan Hills. Lower Center—The Abbot of the Lamisary at Shigatse, Second of Tibet's Holy Cities, Receives Expedition Heads, Arthur S. Vernay, Left, and Suydam Cutting. Lower Right—Lamas Blowing 12-Foot Ceremonial Horns

Civil Service for Postmasters Gets Support of President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—President Roosevelt today reaffirmed his desire for legislation putting 14,000 first-, second- and third-class postmasters under the civil service.

Pointing out at his press conference today that he had advocated such a program as far back as 1913, and that he had favored it ever since, he expressed the hope that legislation would carry the reform into effect at this Congress.

Two major bills for the purpose are now before Congress. One is the Ramspeck bill, favorably reported from committee but twice blocked on the consent calendar in the House. The other is the more far-reaching Mead-O'Mahoney bill which has not got out of committee. Mr. Roosevelt today did not give specific indorsement to either bill.

A conference at the White House this week between representatives of the post office, Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) and others, considered the legislative prospects of civil service reform in the post offices.

Mr. Roosevelt also reaffirmed his position in a second phase of the Civil Service. As fast as New Deal agencies settle down into a permanent status he promised to put them under the merit system. There are practical difficulties to applying Civil Service at the outset, he declared, citing the soil conservation program as an example. The Civil Service Commission is not able to provide the routine for selecting large numbers of workers in new fields to fill the initial jobs, he indicated.

In the Post Office Department the 32,000 fourth class postmasters are now under civil service, but 14,000 postmasters in the larger towns and cities are still political appointees.

On July 12, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt directed the Postmaster General to prepare legislation for submission to Congress to place all remaining postmasters under civil service.

In a statement carried in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, Mr. O'Mahoney, former First Assistant Postmaster General, declared that full merit system for the post office would reduce "the probability of recurring postal deficits."

Colonel McMullen's Counsel Hoping For Reversal of Finding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (AP)—Attorneys for Col. Joseph I. McMullen, convicted of dishonorable conduct by a general court martial, expressed confidence today the conviction would be reversed.

The case must be reviewed by the Adjutant General and the Secretary of War, and passed upon by the President, any one of whom could set aside the verdict.

Dismissing two of the four charges against the former adviser to the Assistant Secretary of War, the 10 high officers of the court-martial, after a four-day trial yesterday, sentenced Colonel McMullen to demotion to the lowest ranking colonel in the service, $3600 in pay forfeiture and official reprimand.

Charges that he accepted two railroad tickets to San Francisco from Joseph Silverman, trader in army surplus goods, as a return for advising acceptance of Silverman's contracts, and that he took the tickets as a bribe, were dismissed.

He was found guilty specifically of accepting the tickets while he was subject to call by superior officers for advice, and of receiving them while the Silverman negotiations were pending.

In asking for conviction Maj. James E. Morrissette, assistant trial judge advocate, described Colonel McMullen as an officer who had kept "neither his wits nor his honor."

Colonel McMullen's attorneys admitted he accepted the tickets, but said his son was seriously ill in San Francisco and Silverman advanced the tickets in the cause of humanity.

He is under indictment by the District of Columbia grand jury on charges of accepting fees from a lobbyist against a tax bill.

Cows Like Mustard, So Movie Actors Dwell Luxuriously

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The ancient dictum that cats help shepherds because they eat mice that destroy the nests of the bumble bees that carry pollen from flower to flower of the clover that feeds the sheep, has just found a parallel here in the statement that if cows didn't like mustard, movie stars would make no princely incomes.

This was indicated in a technical lecture on photography given recently at the Royal Institution in London, by Dr. C. E. K. Mees.

"If a photograph on a film or glass," Dr. Mees said, "be examined under a microscope, it will be found to consist of very small grains of metallic silver embedded in gelatine.

"It is now believed," he continued, "that the reason gelatine makes photographic materials so very sensitive is that it contains a trace of sulphur derived from mustard oil. The gelatine is made of calfskins—so that if cows didn't like mustard plants we shouldn't have any movies."

Fight Opens Over $338,000 Hoarded Gold Seized by U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 (AP)—Additional liens aggregating almost $600,000 were filed today against foreign holdings of the wealthy Josefowitz family by the Federal Government while attorneys argued over possession of $338,000 in hoarded gold seized Tuesday by government agents in a raid on a bank deposit vault.

The holdings, counsel for the Collector of Internal Revenue said, are in Paris and Lausanne and Zurich, Switzerland.

Armed with technical arguments, attorneys discoursed at length on a move by the mysterious family of Lithuanian financiers to make the Government show cause why the fortune in $20 gold pieces should not be returned to Zelik Josefowitz, now wintering at St. Moritz.

Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson ordered counsel for both sides to submit briefs next Friday on a motion by Mr. Josefowitz to vacate the search warrant under which the money was seized. He ruled adversely on a motion by Otto Sommerich, attorney for Josefowitz, to declare the search warrant was issued illegally.

Besides ownership of the gold, some $1,500,000 in taxes and penalties is involved.

Today's lien action added to yesterday's three actions totaling more than $900,000. The suits were recorded by counsel for James J. Hoey, collector of internal revenue in the downtown New York district.

The coins seized are worth $200,000 as coins but more than $338,000 at the current exchange value of gold.

Clergymen of U. S. Are 7 to 3 Against Policies of New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—A poll of the clergy of all denominations reveals that they are more opposed to the New Deal than any hitherto polled group in the country, according to returns from a straw vote by the Literary Digest on the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration acts and policies, made public today.

The poll brought in 21,606 ballots by clergymen, of which 70.22 per cent were against the Administration acts and policies, and 29.78 per cent in favor of them. This compares with a percentage of 62.66 against the New Deal in the main poll of general voters this winter. A poll on the same subject conducted among the clergy in the summer of 1934 showed that 55 per cent of them were then in favor of Administration acts and policies.

In the fall of 1935 the President himself had sent out several thousand letters—the number was not revealed—to clergymen across the nation, asking them for personal reports on their observations of conditions.

In the latest poll, only three states—Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina—reported the clergy in favor of the New Deal, whereas in 45 states the tally indicated a majority opposed to these acts and policies.

"Another way of showing the results is to point out that more than seven clergymen out of ten are opposed to the new-deal policies today."

Pipe Line Links Detroit With Texas Gas Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — Housewives here shortly will be using Texas natural gas. Completion soon of the last link in the pipe line will place Detroit at the northernmost end of the longest pipe line in the United States, stretching 1152 miles.

At the present time, the Panhandle Eastern pipe line extends from the Amarillo field in Texas to Dana, Ind., about 867 miles. An Indiana company extends the line 50 miles to Indianapolis. The required extension to Detroit will be a 235-mile line, thus topping the next longest line, an 815-mile link between Texas and Minneapolis.

Saskatoon Expects Wet Warm Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Arctic blasts which rode down out of the northlands during January and early in February presage a wet spring and summer, according to a recent bulletin of the University of Saskatchewan.

During the last 33 years only twice was January colder, 1911 and 1916, the two years of highest rainfall for the Province. University officials believed the western provinces and northwestern states would enjoy heavy rainfall this year.

Phoenix to Crack Down On Inhumane Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—For a motor vehicle driver whose machine strikes a dog or cat, to leave the scene of the accident without stopping to give aid, is as much of a crime inside the city of Phoenix as though the victim were human.

An amendment to the city's human ordinance makes it so. Another new paragraph makes it a misdemeanor to poison a dog willfully. A third says that it is unlawful for "any person to treat an animal in a cruel or inhuman manner." The changes were adopted upon recommendation of the Humane Board.

Travelers Cover 1200 Miles In Forbidden Land of Tibet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"It was the most original expedition I've ever been on. Probably I shall never be permitted to go over the same ground again. Probably no one else will be given such a privilege."

It was thus that Suydam Cutting described his 1200-mile trip by caravan through Tibet which, with Arthur Vernay, he took last summer in search of anthropological and botanical specimens for the American Museum of Natural History. Both are trustees of the museum and have made numerous other expeditions.

The result of the tour on horseback "all over the interior," during which they stopped in many small villages and the two important cities of Tibet—Lhasa and Shigatse—is "the first collection of its kind in the world," Mr. Cutting said in an interview.

"The items are representative of the daily life of the Tibetans and will be placed on exhibit at the museum, where they will be of special interest to students."

The collection's "originality" for most spectators will lie not in that it offers a new picture of the dress and habits of those who live in "the loftiest country in the world," he said, but in that it will offer the first glimpse of how the Tibetans live in actual daily contact.

Some of the items are wooden saddles, headdresses, shoes, cooking utensils, pottery and an art collection, consisting chiefly of Buddhist religious banners of silk, hung as paintings in temples and, occasionally, in the homes. The botanical collection, which Mr. Cutting described as "not very large but interesting," will be reported on later, he added.

People Proved Friendly

"It was the great exception that we were permitted to visit the country in this way," Mr. Cutting continued. "How we came by this good fortune is too long a story to tell, except that it dates from a friendship with the late Dalai Lama. We found the people very friendly and ready to seek us out in each place where we stopped when we let it be known that we wanted to buy some of their things."

The headdresses of the Tibetan women are remarkable for their latitude and materials. They are made chiefly of willow pieces which extend a foot or more out from each side of the head. According to the rank of the wearer, these are decorated with cloth and lace, and are constructed so that the long tresses are looped through the wooden frames and flow unbobbed on either side of the face.

Hats Are Distinctive

Examples of headdresses worn by men in the collection include the peaked Tibetan hat made of stiffly-framed cloth or wool and trimmed with gold if the wearer happens to be of high rank. The boots are of heavy yakskin, usually black or gray.

The cooking utensils are mostly pots of original design. They are strong and are frequently of brass, sometimes of wood with brass designs. Included in the collection are some silver drinking cups.

Mr. Cutting said these were not antiques, as far as date of production goes, but that there have been so few changes in Tibetan culture that modern examples are typical of what has been had there for many years.

No Economic Isolation

In spite of its policy of excluding foreigners, Tibet is not ready for economic isolation, he made clear, since its chief export is wool and since the world movement in tightening markets has adversely affected this industry in Tibet.

"In nearly all other ways, the country is self-sufficient," Mr. Cutting declared, "and the people have all the food they need. The most familiar feature of a Tibetan menu is buttered tea in which very much melted butter is poured into a very small amount of tea."

The houses in which Mr. Cutting and Mr. Vernay were made welcome were large stone structures, amply lighted and well made. With the aid of an interpreter, to whom Mr. Cutting spoke in the Hindustani language, there were no difficulties or obstacles to understanding, he said. One of the purposes was to bring back an extensive assortment of photographs, which they did by using 6000 feet of standard film.

'Eddication' Comes To Oklahoma Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAGGS, Okla. — "Eddication" has come to the Cookson Hills of eastern Oklahoma but they'll call it education eventually.

Far into the interior of this famous wooded section, Muskogee County educators have built a one-room school house for the five school children living at Rolland and employed a teacher to conduct the classes.

The school has the smallest enrollment in Oklahoma. The building is barely 14 by 22 feet in dimension, yet its white immaculateness calls for no sympathy for its Lilliputian appearance.

"There are other farm children of this area who have never been inside a school house and we hope to enroll them within the next few weeks," E. V. Dawson, Muskogee County superintendent of schools explained. "With this objective we built a school with 14 single seats, blackboard, teacher's desk, stove, table and book cabinet."

"We have studied possibilities of the Rolland school and weighed its costs," Mr. Dawson said. "We believe that every child in the United States is entitled to an education and the Rolland school is offering such an opportunity to these youngsters who otherwise would have grown up in ignorance."

Guano Islands for Birds, Not Aircraft, Peru Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALLAO, Peru — Airplanes and steamers are a nuisance to birds on the famous Guano Islands, according to a supreme resolution of the Peruvian Government. They frighten them off their nests and compel them to emigrate to more tranquil retreats.

For this reason, commercial and private airplanes are forbidden to fly within a radius of 1000 meters of the Guano Islands or at a height of less than 500 meters. Steamers are forbidden to blow their foghorns within the vicinity of the islands except in case of emergency. Observance of the law is intrusted to the naval department.

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

You Take Walls

YOU take walls. There is nothing like a wall—a stone wall, of course, built without mortar, for any other kind is beneath a real wall builder's consideration—to reveal a man's temperament. Let a man build a wall and his character will stand revealed in imperishable stone.

Take that dry wall yonder, supporting that bank of earth, wherein tulips will shortly be sprouting. That is one of Macpherson's walls—Macpherson, the old Scottish gardener, who used to come to Middlebrook years ago before we knew a saxifrage from a gentian. Observe how well the wall is built, how closely the rocks fit together, though there is nothing to bind them but earth, how the whole wall is like one mottled piece of rock.

That is a good wall, a competently-built wall, a sound, workmanlike wall. It is firm and solid like dear old Macpherson himself, almost a perfect portrait of his rough, honest face. Yes, but there is no imagination in it, no freedom, no spirit. There was no poetry in Macpherson and it shows inevitably in his walls. He might disguise it in his face, or even in his speech, but never in his walls. There is the wall of a hard-working, canny, honest man, but not the wall of a poet, not the work of an artist.

* * *

THAT OTHER WALL over there, which retains a rich pocket of earth in the rock garden for those giant saxifrages—it is the precise opposite of Macpherson's wall. It is not competently built. It is not sound. Nor yet is it bold and free. It has no poetry in it, does not dance and sing like another wall which we shall see around the corner in a minute. It is merely an accumulation of rocks which somehow hold up an accumulation of earth. I built that wall before I became a wall builder. It is a continual shame and humiliation to me and will shortly come down to be replaced with something genuine.

Now look across the pond, to the side of the mountain, a full ten feet high, where the dwarf pines grow. There is a wall for you. It was built by an old man whom we used to call George Rocks, because he worked with rocks as a painter would work with colors. He played them as a musician plays on a piano. He made them dance and sing.

That wall is firm and strong, but it is not like Macpherson's. No stiffness here, no stolidity, no labored heaviness. The individual stones do not fade into a stiff pattern and lose their individuality. Each has a place in the whole and its character is preserved, but none obtrudes to spoil the flow of the design. And see how the wall follows the curves of the little mountainside, as if it had been there always, clings to the bare living rock, as if it had grown there. See how it flows and ripples down the hill like falling water.

* * *

HERE IS THE beauty of the artist's drawing with the rough touches and irregularities that come from the human hand, as compared with the dull mechanical perfection of the photograph. Here is the charm of the rough sketch, with some of the artist's first blocking-in lines still preserved, livelier far than the finished picture.

And, like the work of the true artist, George Rocks' wall shows no sign of effort at all. You would think he threw the stones into place as he hurried by. Ah, but George was a real artist. He would toil for hours to place one rock just so. He would try and then reject a score of rocks to get the right one. Sometimes he would stop building and search for days to get the oddly-shaped rock he desired. Often he would stand back for half an hour and look at his half-built wall with head cocked on one side. He would examine it from every angle, close at hand and at a distance. Sometimes he would tear half his wall down and start again.

But his labor never showed in the result. His wall looked spontaneous, effortless. It danced and sang because George, with his white hair, had a spirit as gay and carefree as a child's. There were sermons in George's stones because George loved the flowers that grew in his walls, the feel of the stones and the earth in his hands, the spectacle of growth, the satisfaction of building.

* * *

PROBABLY YOU WILL never be like George. A man doesn't start to build walls at all under several years of hard experience. He may put rocks together and even make them stay together, but they are not walls in the true sense of wall building. They are mere accumulations of rock on the landscape, like a child's daubs in his first paint-book. They may reveal the faint, early signs of talent; they may indicate to the experienced wall builder that here is a man who may learn the art if he is given time and the right environment and plenty of rock to work with. But they are not walls.

You will face many discouragements at the beginning, as you will in any of the loftier aspirations of men. Nay, you will build many an accumulation of stone and imagine it to be a wall and point it out to your friends with pride and vainglory; but, after you have seen a wall such as George Rocks could build, or even one of Macpherson's, you will slink out in the night and tear your accumulation of stones apart and start again from the bottom.

* * *

BUT, HAVING SURVIVED the first discouragements, you will make rapid progress. At the end of four or five years, you may be able to build a wall of the simpler sort. You will gradually gain a curious cunning in the handling of stones which you cannot explain to anyone, a kind of instinct for them, as an artist has an instinct for pencil, for charcoal and for paintbrush, as the musician has for the piano keys.

You will no longer make mere accumulations of stone heaped together. You will instinctively fit stone to stone, so that the edges join. Almost at a glance, you will know among a great pile of loose stones just which one you need to fill the next place in your wall. You will know the grain of various rocks, where a judicious tap of the hammer will break them, how they can be shaped and re-shaped for your purpose. You will know the brave, brown smell of shale, which can be shaved off like shingles, the brisk, dry smell of granite which can be carved like butter, if you know how. Finally your character will reveal itself in stone which can never be denied. If you fear that, never build a wall.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

HANDS: *A Detail From Botticelli's "La Primavera," in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence*

PERHAPS one of the qualities which most impresses us in great works of art is that they continue to yield fresh delight as they are the more closely and affectionately studied. The art student comes to recognize countless minor details and characteristics of an artist's work which are unnoted by the casual or cursory observer.

Those who frequent the great art galleries or who collect reproductions of the world's masterpieces will find endless delight in such intensive study, in noting details, in comparing the different ways in which they are treated by different artists in different ages.

Hands, for instance, so stiff and conventional in the paintings of the Italian Primitives, become, as centuries pass, more vital and significant, more expressive and graceful.

These two lovely hands are from the famous allegorical picture, "Primavera" (Spring), painted for the Careggi villa of the *Magnifico* Lorenzo dei Medici by the Florentine painter, Sandro Botticelli (1444-1510). They are famous for their beauty, their delicate poise and rhythmic grace. They belong to two of the figures which form the exquisite trio, the Three Graces, who dance barefoot on the daisied grass of the lovely woodland scene, hand clasped in hand; and these two uplifted hands, the fingers lightly interlaced, delicate as ivory against the dark green fruit-laden trees, complete the harmony of the figure combination and give the final perfect touch to the rhythmic group.

They are typical Botticelli hands. Anyone familiar with his work would identify them at a glance, with their slender fingers and delicately marked articulations and nails. Hands are so expressive, so revealing,—the artist's hands, the musician's hands, the artisan's or housewife's hands; the hands whose movements have the gracious rhythm of dance or music, the firm capable hands of the worker, the generous giving hands of the open-hearted, the tender helpful hands of the mother, the nurse, the friend, we know them all. But, since they are among the most expressive vehicles of human thought, character and action, we can enjoy studying them afresh, as depicted by the great artists of the world.

Winter Landscape

I PUT my wishing lamp away,
And see the beauty of today—
The lovely stretch of rolling plain;
Frost pictures on the window pane.
Icicles glitter from the eaves;
A rabbit scuttles through the leaves;
Thick-needled pine trees, row on row,
Make long, blue shadows on the snow.

DOROTHY ASHBY POWNALL

Whistler's "House Beautiful"

WHEN Whistler moved into houses of his own, he had, like all ambitious house-owners, the desire to create a comfortable and beautiful home. None of his houses was ever completely decorated and finished; they had a look, as Pennell tells us, as if he had just moved in, or was just moving out; often there were packing cases and trunks about, but as much as was finished was beautiful.

The "House Beautiful" or "White House" was a three-storied house with many windows of various sizes, a green slate roof, bluish-grey door, Portland stone facings and fantastic wood ornamentation. A queer looking house, was the verdict of the neighbors, and yet it was rather unassuming, so that it escaped the attention of the ordinary passer-by. While various schemes for each room were in his mind, a friend, Mr. Sutherland, called one evening in the spring of 1873 to ask Mr. Whistler if he would help him in the decoration of his home. Whistler entered upon the idea with enthusiasm and prepared the plans. The novelty of the schemes was first approved of, but, as they developed, Mr. Sutherland began to doubt their plausibility. Whistler relieved him from all obligations, and determined that he would use the ideas in his own home. He went at once to work and three weeks later gave a dinner to celebrate the event. It was a revelation of simple delicate colour schemes—everything was artistic from the mahogany woodwork in the "gold and yellow" room down to the single flower in some bit of Kaga porcelain. In the room everything was yellow, gold or brown. The walls were tinted yellow, the cabinet and chimney-piece in one structure were of a bright yellow mahogany, with gilt panels. The tiles before it were of a pale sulphur colour. In some niches there was a display of orange coloured vases. The peacock designs were seen in some panels, but they were carried out in yellow and gold. The chairs were covered with yellow velvet, the table had brass legs and rested on a brown rug.

One may say that Whistler established three simple rules for decoration which, interpreted in words, might read like this:

First: That a house should be a dainty and complete thing—from the door-knocker to the ridge tile.

Second: That each room should be restful with ceiling, walls and floors so treated as to give a sense of shelter, freedom and completeness, terminating in the floor at the base.

Third: That pure, tender colours scientifically used give ease and infinite suggestion, and should be allowed to play about a room without coming into boisterous contact with another.

Harper Pennington, a friend of Whistler's, has given a humorous but sympathetic description of the "White House": "His furniture was limited to the barest necessities, and, frequently, too few of those." Indeed some wit made what he called his "standing joke" about poor Jimmy's dearth of seats. Once Dick (Corney) Grain said, when shaking hands before a Sunday luncheon, "Ah! Jimmy, glad to see you playing before such a full house!" glaring around the studio with his large protruding eyes in search of something to sit on. "What do you mean?" said Whistler. "Standing room only," replied the actor. The studio would boast of only four or five small caneseated chairs (always requisitioned for the dining room on Sundays), and the most uncomfortable bamboo sofa ever made. Nobody, except some luckless model, sat upon it twice. Never a book or any instrument of music in his room, nothing that would not constantly be in use, nothing superfluous; all his cares were centered on the wall and woodwork, painted in graduated monochromes, of which he held the secret.

The strangest thing about these rooms of his was, that they always looked complete. There was no space, apparently, for more than he put in them. So great was the art in his arrangement of colour and a few pieces of ordinary furniture—a spindle-legged table and three or four small painted chairs—that it seemed impossible to add so much as a book without disturbing the harmonious whole. —From "The Whistler Book," by SADAKICHI HARTMANN. (Boston: Page. 1910.)

"Let not your heart be troubled"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS no admonition of Jesus has been more often quoted—and less understood in its full significance—than that uttered to the disciples when they were sorrowfully anticipating the departure of their beloved Master (John 14:1), "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me."

The Jewish religion had instilled in the people a firm belief in the one God. Ringing down the centuries we hear the clear exhortation of Moses (Deuteronomy 6:4, 5), "Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord: and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might." And it was to the one God, of whom Moses spoke, that Jesus referred when he said (John 14:1), "Ye believe in God;" but the rest of his statement indicated that believing in God was not all that was requisite to still their troubled hearts. He added, "Believe also in me."

It is quite evident that belief in God alone has never been sufficient to prevent men's hearts from being troubled and fearful. The full measure of comfort, assurance, harmony, and peace can be attained only when men rightly understand not only God, but also man. It is not possible, however, to understand the true nature of man until one understands God, for man—so states the Bible—is created "in the image of God."

Is it not reasonable to accept the following statement by Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 258): "We know no more of man as the true divine image and likeness, than we know of God"? To understand what is the true likeness of God we must first see God as He is. Conversely, when we behold His true likeness we see, through that likeness, the true nature of God. Was not this what Jesus was explaining when, following the admonition above quoted, he replied to Philip's question about the Father by saying (John 14:9), "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father"?

With certainty we may say, then, that the whole world's troubles are due to a misunderstanding of God and man. Many who have blindly believed in God have had so perverted a concept of Him and of man that little comfort or good could result from their belief, however fervent Christian Science has so clearly revealed the true nature of God and man that mankind can now fulfill the admonition of the Master in believing in God, as He really is, and also in the real man, God's likeness, thereby finding surcease from their troubles.

That God is Spirit is not an unfamiliar statement to students of the Bible. But that God is infinite Spirit and wholly good, precluding any other presence or substance, is an eternal fact which requires a readjusting of mere believing, for the fact that God is infinite Spirit involves the relinquishment of all belief in matter and evil, as reality. There is no place in infinite Spirit for matter, evil, sin, disease, or death, and certainly there is no place left outside the infinity of good where they might exist. Their seeming existence, which has so troubled and perplexed mankind, is, therefore, seen to be only a myth, and material man, seemingly experiencing these troubles, but an illusory concept of God's man, having no real origin.

Mrs. Eddy tells of the unreal nature of mortals when she says (Science and Health, p. 476): "Mortals are the counterfeits of immortals. They are the children of the wicked one, or the one evil, which declares that man begins in dust or as a material embryo. In divine Science, God and the real man are inseparable as divine Principle and idea." On the preceding page she also states of this divine idea, man, that he "is incapable of sin, sickness, and death."

Is it not plainly evident, then, that an understanding of God and His likeness, the perfect man, would destroy belief in the reality of mortality; hence, of all that troubles mankind? Then do we not see how scientifically correct was Jesus' admonition, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me"? Adherents of Christian Science the world over are devout students of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. Why? Because through study of these books they learn the truth about God and man, and about their own relationship to God. In proportion as they gain the true idea of God and man they lose their sense of materiality and its woes. They know that no longer need they stand in fear and despair before any human trouble, for Christian Science has clearly drawn the line of demarcation between the real spiritual man, experiencing only good, and the unreal material man, seemingly experiencing evil. They know that all that is needed is to gain a clearer understanding of God and man. They already have proven the truth of Jesus' further comforting words (John 14:27): 'Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Beauty Is Not Lost

THE haw has withered and the flowers are banished
By chilling showers and untimely frost:
I shall not grieve when bloom and song have vanished,
Knowing that changing beauty is not lost.

I shall be thankful for Orion's coming
And for the varied stars of sparkling snow:
My heart is quickened by a downy's drumming—
By bare elm shadows, blue on drifted snow.

O, there is loveliness, for him who searches,
In lacy patterns made by woodland mice:
I revel in the lavender of birches
Made luminous by sheaths of crystal ice!

HARRY ELMORE HURD

"לאָז אייער האַרץ ניט דערשראָקען זיין"

(איבערזעצט פֿאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר")

פֿילייכט קיין וואָרטעכע פֿון יעזוס וועלכע נים אזוי אַפֿטמען דערמאָנט—אָן אזוי וויכטיג פֿערשטאַנען אין איהר אָולער זין—זיי די יעניגע וואָס ער האָט אויסגעקליבן צו זייַנע תלמידים, בשעת זיי האָבען פֿאַרנומען פֿיהלט נים פֿערדרעם די צייט וען זייער בעליבטער לערהער וואָס זיי פֿערלאָזען. (יוחנן 14:1). „לאָז אייער האַרץ נים דערשראָקען זיין, איהר גלויבט אין גאָט גלויבט אויך אין מיר."

די אידעע פֿעלט זיך האָס אויסגעלאַסענעם אין דעם מאָלם א פֿעלקסטען גלויבן אין אייז גאָט פֿון דור צו דור וועלכע אַפֿגעקלערט די קלאָרע בריוסטעדע ווערטער פֿון משה רבנו (כפר דברים 5, 6:4). „הער, ישראל, דער האר אונזער גאָט איז דער האר: און דו זאָלסט ליבען דעם האר דיין גאָט דיין, מאָנצען הארץ, און מים דיין מאנצער נשמה, און מים דיין מאנצען פֿערמעגען." אין יענעם האָם אַפֿגעווינען אויף דעם זעלבען גאָט, וואָס משה רבנו האָם דערמאָנט, וועלן פֿר האָם געוואָגט (יוחנן 14:1). „אויהר גלויבט אין גאָט: אָבער דעם אויבערשטען טהייל פֿון זיין ערקלערונג וויזט אָן, אז דאָס גלויבן אליין איז נים גענוג צוועלן צו שטילען זייערע דערשראָקענע הערצער. וויל פֿר האָם אויך גענאָגט „גלויבט אויך אין מיר."

עס איז נאָך אַפֿצוכאַר, אז דאָס גלויבן אליין האָם נאָך קיין מאָל נים אויסגעהיטם דעם מענשעים הארץ פֿון שרעק און פֿיין. כען קען ערייכען דעם פֿולען מאָס פֿון טרייסט זיכערהייט הארמאָניע, און פֿרידען, וועז מען זאָל ריכטיג פֿערשטיין נים נאר גאָט אליין, נאר אויך דעם מענשען. אָבער ביז וואנען מען פֿערשטעהט נים גאָט, איז עס נים מעגליך צו פֿערשטעהן די וואהרע אויבערשאפֿט פֿון דעם מענשען, דען דער מענש—אזוי שטעהט אין דער ביבעל—איז בעשאפֿען געווארען „אין דעם עבשאלם פֿון גאָט."

איז עס נים א שכל אַנצונעהמען די אַפֿגעזעדע פֿר־קלערונג פֿון מערי בייקער עדדי (וויכטיגשאפֿט פֿון גענוגם נים א שלוסעל צו די הויליגע שריפֿטען. ד. 258): "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. מיר וויסען פֿון דעם מענשען אלם דעם וואהרען עבשליכען בילד פֿון גלייכענים נים מעהר. וויי מיר וויסען פֿון גאָט־? אויב מיר וואָלטען גלויבען אין דער מאכט פֿון גאָט, דאָס איז נאָר לאָגיש אז מיר ווערען אויך פֿון גאָט פֿון פֿונקט פֿון וואָס מיר וויסען פֿון גאָט, וויסען מיר אויך פֿון אונז אַלע. וויי מיר קענען אונז זעלבסט נים קענען אָן דעם וואָס גאָט האָט אונז אויף זיין בילד אויף זיין ענליכקייט גשאפֿען. אויף דעם גרונד אליין איז עס נים מעגליך צו פֿערשטיין דעם מענשען אָן גאָט. אָבער ווען מיר וויסען נים וועגען גאָט, וויסען מיר אויך נים וועגען דעם מענשען. דען ווי קען מען פֿערשטיין דעם מענשען אָן גאָט, ווען מען ווייס נים וועגען גאָט. אָבער ווען מיר וויסען וועגען גאָט, ווי ער איז, וועט מען אויך פֿערשטיין דעם מענשען, ווי ער איז. אויף דעם גרונד אליין איז עס נים מעגליך צו פֿערשטיין דעם מענשען אָן

Bay State Golf Anniversary—More Titles to Skating Club of Boston

Crimson-Tiger Hockey Teams Meet Saturday

Quadrangular Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Dartmouth	3	2	0	6	20	21
Princeton	3	2	0	4	13	10
Harvard	3	2	0	4	15	14
Yale	2	3	0	4	16	19

Game This Week

Saturday—Princeton vs. Harvard, at Boston Arena.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Princeton's hard-skating hockey squad remained in the running for the Quadrangular League title as a result of a spectacular scoring spree which enabled the Tigers to crush Yale 5 to 1 in the Hobey Baker rink at Princeton Saturday night.

The defeat eliminated Yale from any championship chance save a possible but rather improbable quadruple tie, as it was the third defeat for the Elis. Each of the other teams has lost two games, and two of the three will come down to the final battles on March 7 with a pennant chance Barring a tie, either Harvard or Princeton will be eliminated in the Boston Arena this Saturday.

Meanwhile, Yale will return to Princeton on Wednesday to play off the tie in the Yale-Princeton series created by the Tiger victory last night, but this contest will not count in the league standing. Individual scoring leaders:

	G	A	P
Guibord, Dartmouth	5	5	10
Willis, Princeton	5	4	9
Badger, Yale	3	5	8
Mills, Yale	7	0	7
Savage, Princeton	5	1	6
Carr, Harvard	5	0	5
Lewis, Dartmouth	5	0	5
Lewis, Dartmouth	4	1	5
Aller, Dartmouth	3	2	5
G. Roberts, Harvard	2	3	5
Cooke, Yale	3	1	4
Riley, Dartmouth	1	3	4
Wilson, Yale	1	3	4
Lawson, Princeton	0	4	4

Fesler Announces Basketball Plans

Wes Fesler, Harvard basketball coach, is losing no time in his capacity in the interests of local Olympic basketball. He announced today plans are under way to hold an Olympic tournament for New England colleges either in Boston or Providence the week of March 14.

H. H. Salmon Jr. of 40 Broad Street, New York City, is in charge of the entries for this tournament and all colleges which are interested in playing in the elimination, and if records warrant, should communicate with him. Mr. Salmon is chairman of the first district Olympic basketball committee which embraces the New England territory.

As the result of the elimination tourneys, a final tournament will be held in New York, the winner of which will go to the Olympic Games. It is expected that Springfield College and Providence College will be among the New England entries.

Heading for the 1940 Olympics?

By a Staff Photographer

Junior Champions

Joan Tozzer of Cambridge and M. Bernard Fox of Brookline, Fox Won the United States Junior Singles Title and Then Paired With Miss Tozzer to Take the Junior Pairs Crown

Cornell Favored In Quadrangular Meet at Garden

Saturday night the track teams of Harvard, Dartmouth, Cornell and Yale will meet in the quadrangular track and field meet in the Boston Garden which will bring to a close Boston's indoor track and field season. This meet supplants the former triangular track and field meet previously staged annually by Harvard, Cornell and Dartmouth.

Harvard, in previous years, has been the dominating victor. Saturday night, however, will find the Crimson forced to the limit to protect this record.

Cornell is sending a powerful and well-balanced team which will undoubtedly be the pre-meet favorite over the other contenders. Harvard has been riddled of its middle distance strength by graduation last June and must depend upon the doubling efforts of its two brilliant athletes, Capt. Milton Green and Emile Dubiel, if it hopes to stave off defeat. Coach Jaako Mikkola places his only hopes for victory on outstanding performances by Green, Dubiel, and a victory by Norman Cahmers in the 35-lb. throwing contest.

The meet this year should be one of the most outstanding indoor track and field meets of the season because of the addition of Yale and a rearranged list of events. The four colleges have been training for weeks with this meet in prospect and it will be their last opportunity for competition before the Indoor Intercollegiates in New York on March 7.

Indoor Ski Slide

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—A 70-foot indoor ski slide will be a major exhibit at the Outdoor Recreational Conference at Massachusetts State College next month, Prof. Harold M. Gore announced today. Skiing demonstration and instruction will be part of the program.

New England Records Set Up in Boston Pool

Two New England records went down in history Saturday night when the Boston Swimming Association held its fifteenth anniversary open meet at the Boston Y. M. C. A. swimming pool. Leading her nearest rival by a good 10 feet, Alice Bridges, Olympic prospect, gave the 600 spectators a thrill when she won the New England senior 100-yard backstroke championship for women. Clipping 3-5s. from her old record, Miss Bridges, who matriculated at Posse School last Saturday, set a new N. E. A. A. U. record of 1m. 13 3-5s.

Mathew Soltysiak of the Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, set a new record in the 220-yard freestyle for men with 2m. 20s.

The women's 200-yard relay brought the spectators to their feet when the Boston Swimming Association nosed out the Worcester Women's Swimming Association.

Two youngsters, Patricia Grey, age six, and Marcia Rawson, age four, gave exhibitions in swimming. An exhibition of diving was presented by Mary Sadowski and Paul Snyder, New England champions.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Army defeated Navy, 35 to 26, in annual basketball game.

Five Years Ago

Percy Beard created world indoor record of 8.5s. for 70-yard low hurdles in A. A. U. meet.

Sporting Around the Hub

Twenty-Fourth M. G. A. Anniversary

ANNIVERSARY congratulations and season compliments are due the Massachusetts Golf Association today on its twenty-fourth season. The governing body of the state golf activities was founded Feb. 24, 1903, with a club membership of 48 of which there are 30 charter members today and a total of 90 club memberships.

Among the prime movers of the state association were G. Herbert Windeler of The Country Club, the first president; Herbert C. Leeds of Myopia, Richard C. "Pop" Freeman of Wollaston, and Alfred Ripley of Oakley. Windeler served as president from 1903 through 1910 and guided the association during the primitive stages of uncertainty. In all there have been 14 presidents including Charles E. Mason of The Country Club, ruling president today.

The first organized tournament of the M. G. A. was the amateur championship held Sept. 24-28, 1903, at the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, and won by Arthur G. Lockwood of Allston. H. R. Johnstone of Myopia was runner-up to Lockwood. Two years later, June 13 and 14, the State Open Championship was held under the M. G. A. jurisdiction at the Vesper Country Club. Donald Ross of Oakley won that title with a score of 320. Lockwood was runner-up. The 1935 open champion scored 285 by way of comparison.

* * *

A year later, 1906, the new famous Windeler Shield competition was organized and played at Brae Burn with the home club winning honors. The Windeler Shield was presented for competition by the first president, G. Herbert Windeler.

Today the organization has expanded to prominence and respect throughout the country with a list of championships sponsored to favor all with competition. Along with those already mentioned are the junior, caddie, mixed-foursome and participation in the Lesley Cup and Interstate matches.

* * *

Sorry Situation

Harvard and Princeton will play their Quadrangular Hockey League match at the Boston Arena Saturday in competition to the Quadrangular track meet at the Boston Garden. Efforts to change the hockey game to an afternoon affair have failed. It is a sorry situation since there are numbers of sport fans who would like to see these two affairs but are forced to choose. The hockey game has taken on added interest since Princeton defeated Yale and Harvard defeated McGill on Saturday.

* * *

Hockey Changes

Charley Sands and Jerry Shannon will play for the Bruins tomorrow night against New York Americans. Dit Clapper and Max Kaminsky are out of action for a time at least and Sands and Shannon return to help out. Roger Jenkins also may return to the Bruins, with Flash Hollett dropping to the Cubs.

* * *

Here and There

St. John's School of Danvers, Mass., won the team title in the National A. A. U. prep school track and field championships at Madison Square Garden over the week end . . . St. John's well-balanced team scored 19 points . . . Trailing the Danvers team were St. Benedicts and Bridgton (Maine) with 18 points each . . . The second week of the New England professional pocket billiards championship tourney opened at Shanley's this afternoon with Rocco Mayo of Providence playing Pop Warner of Salem . . . Tonight, at 8:30, Bucky O'Brien of Roxbury, the defending champion, will meet Edward Dawson . . . O'Brien has split even in two matches . . . Two Boston squash players, J. Lindsay Ware and Richard V. Wakeman, got as far as the quarterfinal round in the national squash racquets championship before bowing to Don Strachan and Neil Sullivan, respectively.

* * *

Massachusetts Technology will play the West Point sextet in hockey Saturday night, winding up the Cardinal and Gray schedule away from home . . . M. I. T.'s basketball team will play Brown on Wednesday night and Pratt Institute at Cambridge Friday night . . . Frank B. Jewett, intercollegiate dinghy sailing champion of the Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Yacht Club, will be a contender in the Olympic monotype class at Keil, Ger., this summer . . . Boston University's hockey season ends Friday night when the B. U. pucksters meet Brown at Providence . . . The B. U. hoopsters have two basketball games this week on the home court, meeting Clark of Worcester on Wednesday and Trinity on Saturday . . . The Greater Boston badminton championships for men and women get under way today at the University Club of Boston . . . The championships will continue through Friday, with the finals in the evening.

'Little Three' Swim

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Capt. Ken Degnan of Wesleyan bettered his own New England Intercollegiate record for the 200-yard breaststroke over the week end as his team beat Williams, 54 to 23, in a "little three" swimming meet. He covered the distance in 2:30.6 to beat his former mark of 2:32.4 Wesleyan captured eight of the nine events, Williams getting its only victory in the 400-yard relay. Tanner and Seigle each turned in double victories for Wesleyan, the former winning the 220 and 440-yard freestyle and the latter the 50 and 100-yard dashes.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	21	2	16	134	110	44
London	19	2	17	93	97	40
Buffalo	17	5	14	86	76	39
Rochester	12	1	21	85	99	25
Western Division						
Detroit	22	3	15	114	89	47
Cleveland	18	2	18	108	125	38
Windsor	13	8	15	81	83	34
Pittsburgh	14	1	20	104	126	29

Results Feb. 21

Windsor 3, Syracuse 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Rochester 1.
Cleveland 3, London 0.

Results Feb. 22

Rochester 4, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 3, Buffalo 2.

Result Feb. 23

Syracuse 4, Detroit 1.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	24	1	11	108	63	49
Providence	19	4	15	91	101	42
New Haven	16	3	19	105	122	35
Boston	14	3	21	106	116	31
Springfield	14	3	21	97	105	31

Results Feb. 22

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2.
Springfield 2, Providence 1.

Results Feb. 23

New Haven 5, Springfield 0.
Philadelphia 3, Providence 1.

Games This Week

Wednesday—Boston at New Haven, Springfield at Philadelphia.
Thursday—Philadelphia at Boston.
Saturday—New Haven at Philadelphia, Boston at Springfield.
Sunday—Boston at Providence, Philadelphia at New Haven.

College Polo Results

Army 13, Fort Myers (Va.) Officers 5.
Princeton Alumni 10½, Princeton 6½.
Yale 18, Harvard 9.

Joan Tozzer And Bernard Fox Win Skating Crown

Members of The Skating Club of Boston captured two more national figure-skating titles, Joan Tozzer of Cambridge and M. Bernard Fox of Brookline and Harvard brought the total number of titles up to four by adding two championships over the week end. The previous titles were won in New York by Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill when Miss Vinson won the women's senior singles and Hill and Miss Vinson won the pairs championship.

The two-day junior and novice competition, which was held at the Boston Arena, closed Saturday night.

Fox won the men's junior singles crown. He also paired with Miss Tozzer to win the junior pairs championship.

Katherine L. Durbrow of The Skating Club of New York won the ladies' junior singles with Joan Tozzer placing second.

The men's novice singles title went to Edward Berkson of the Brooklyn Figure Skating Club. Margaret Jane Vaughn of the Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society won the ladies' novice singles.

The new dance competition, which made its debut in Boston, pleased the small Saturday night gathering. It was won by Marjorie Parker and Joseph K. Savage of The Skating Club, New York.

Bruins Play Eleven Games During Final Stretch of Season

The Bruins open their final 11-game stretch of the National Hockey League schedule tomorrow night at the Boston Garden when they face off with New York Americans. The last month of play finds the Bruins playing six games on Garden ice and five on the road. The home games are with Americans, Maroons, Detroit, Chicago Canadiens and Rangers in that order. The Bruins travel to meet Maroons, Americans, Chicago, Detroit and Toronto.

The Bruins get a good "break" in the schedule during the closing 10 days of the race as they play five inter-division, or four-point games, and four of these are played at the Garden. Rangers have three of their last four at home, and Detroit, division leader, plays its last three contests at home.

Particularly important to the Bruins will be the home-and-home series which starts tomorrow night in Boston, with the second game being played at the New York Garden on Sunday. Bruins have found the Amerks a hard nut to crack all season. Last meeting in Boston, the Bruins scored twice in an overtime period to the Americans' once to break a scoreless tie.

Boston Cubs play four important games this week, three of which are on the road. Cubs have climbed out of the cellar of the Canadian-American League to a position where they have an excellent chance to beat New Haven and Springfield out of a playoff position. The Cubs play at New Haven Wednesday, meet Philadelphia at the Garden Thursday, play at Springfield Saturday and Providence Sunday.

Nine Skiers Better Greylock Course Mark

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—Nine skiers bettered the course record on Thunderbolt Trail, Mount Greylock, during the Massachusetts state downhill ski championship yesterday.

Jarvis Schaufflur, Amherst College, sped down the course in 2:26.4, leading the nine who shattered the 2:48 mark set last year by Dick Durrance of Dartmouth, now with the United States Olympic team in Europe.

Schauffler's brother, Sandy, also of Amherst, finished second in 2:27.

The Schusseverein Club of Brookline, Mass., won the team championship, with Dartmouth, second; Harvard, third, and the German Ski Club of New York, fourth.

Monahan Pilots Sled To Two-Man Victory

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Matthew Monahan Jr., piloting the Lake Placid Athletic Club sled, won the North American two-man bobsleigh championship on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run Saturday.

His total time for four heats over the mile-and-a-half course was 7 minutes, 38.15 seconds, a new record for the bob-run. Monahan's brakeman was Walter Morrison. CCC Co. No. 257 of Lake Placid with Michael Kalinsack at the wheel placed second in 7m. 46.34s. Charles Storrin, piloting the Keene Valley A. C. duo finished in third position with a total time of 7m. 49.22s.

National Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
American Division						
Detroit	19	7	11	91	76	45
Chicago	18	6	14	74	69	42
Rangers	15	9	14	73	80	39
Boston	16	3	18	69	63	35
Canadian Division						
Montreal	16	7	14	89	88	39
Toronto	18	3	16	95	88	39
Americans	12	7	19	88	94	31
Canadiens	10	10	18	69	90	30

Results Feb. 22

Toronto 1, Montreal 0.
Canadiens 1, Americans 0.

Results Feb. 23

Chicago 5, Toronto 1.
Rangers 4, Boston 3.
Detroit 4, Americans 3.

Games This Week

Tomorrow—N. Y. Americans at Boston, Chicago at Montreal, Rangers at Toronto.
Thursday—Bruins at Montreal, Rangers at Detroit.
Saturday—Montreal at Canadiens, Chicago at Toronto.
Sunday—Bruins at N. Y. Americans, Rangers at Chicago, Canadiens at Detroit.

Germany Defeats Spain

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 24 (AP)—Germany defeated Spain 2 to 1 in an international soccer football game before 60,000 spectators at Montjuich stadium yesterday.

Sets Record

Wide World

Eddie O'Brien

Wins A. A. U. Indoor 600-Meter Run in 1m. 21s. for a New World Mark

A. A. U. Winners

By a Staff Correspondent

New York

THE champions crowned in the National A. A. U. indoor track and field meet here Saturday follow:

60-Meter Dash—Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette U. C. Time—6.7s.

65-Meter High Hurdles—Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist. Time—8.7s.

600-Meter Run—Edward T. O'Brien, Syracuse. Time—1m. 21s. (new world's indoor record.)

1000-Meter Run—Charles C. Hornbostel, unattached, Bloomington, Ind. Time—2m. 29s.

1500-Meter Run—Gene C. Venske, Pennsylvania. Time—3m. 50.5s. (new indoor world's record.)

1500-Meter Walk—Charles Eschenbach, New York A. C. Time—6m. 18.1s.

*3000-Meter Steeplechase—Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C. Time—8m. 57.1s.

5000-Meter Run—Norman Bright, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Time—15m. (new championship record).

35-Pound Weight Throw—Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State College. Distance—58ft. 1½in. (new world's indoor record).

16-Pound Shotput—Dimitri Zaitz, unattached, Boston. Distance—52ft. ½in.

Pole Vault—David Hunn, unattached, Michigan. Height—13ft. 7in.

Running High Jump—Dave Burke, unattached, Milwaukee. Height—6ft. 8 15-16in. (new world's indoor record, won jumpoff from Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College).

Running Broad Jump—Sammy Richardson, Achilles Club, Toronto. Distance—24ft. 3in.

1000-Meter Sprint Medley Relay—N. Y. U. Time—2m. 4s. (new world indoor record).

1600-Meter Relay—Manhattan College. Time—3m. 19.7s. (new championship record).

*2900-Meter Relay—Manhattan College. Time—7m. 18.7s.

*Team Championship—New York A. C. Points—27½.

*Retained title.

Maine Skier Victor In U. S. Eastern Meet

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 24 (AP)—Aurel Legere of the Chisholm Ski and Outing Club of Rumford, Maine, held top honors today in the U. S. Eastern Amateur Skiing Association meet, which closed here yesterday.

He jumped 197 feet, taking first place in class A with 215.2 points.

Sig Jorgensen of the Graphic Arts Ski Club, New York, was second with 205.1 points, and Carl Holstrom Jr., the Bear Mountain Sports Association, New York, was third with 202 points.

The longest class B jump was 185 feet, made by Sherman Spear, Johnson Ski Club, Berlin, N. H., who took the class B prize with 215.4 points.

U. S. Golfers Win

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 24 (AP)—Golfers from the United States triumphed over representatives of Bermuda and Canada in an international team match played at the Mid Ocean Club yesterday. The Americans scored 69½ points in the eight-man competition. Bermuda was second with 38½, Canada scored 26½ while an Army-Navy team came in last with 8½. The match was scored on the Nassau system with three points for each match.

Harvard Bests McGill

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Harvard hockey team scored one of the biggest upsets in years by whipping McGill, 7 to 4, Saturday. It was only the second time in 34 years of competition that Harvard had beaten the Redmen here. Barry Wood's famous team turned the trick, 2 to 0, in 1931. Harvard took a 2-1 lead in the first period.

Harvard Player Enters Squash Racquets Final

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard, intercollegiate champion, met Andrew Ingraham of Cleveland, Ohio, in the finals of the national squash racquets championship matches today at the Hartford Golf Club.

Glidden earned this chance at the title yesterday by eliminating Donald Strachan, defending champion, in the semifinal matches.

Ingraham disposed of Neil J. Sullivan, 1935 runner-up, in the same manner Sunday.

The Philadelphia team smashed its way into the final bracket with a 3-to-2 victory over Boston, and Harvard eliminated New York 4-1 yesterday, to play Philadelphia today in the title tilt.

Strachan's famed "short" game was blasted by the "deep" game and brilliant corner shots of Glidden, who won at 15—11, 15—11, 15—7, and Ingraham slashed the burly Sullivan into defeat, 5—15, 15—11, 18—14.

Edwards New U. S. Racquets Champion

E. M. (Ted) Edwards of Philadelphia is the new racquets champion of the United States. He won the title at the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston over the week end, when he met and defeated Clarence C. Pell of New York in the final round.

Pell, who has held the national singles championship on 12 occasions, put up a strong battle in the final, but lost by a close margin. The score: 14—18, 15—11, 15—4, 11—15, 17—15.

Edwards, who was champion in 1934 and runnerup to Huntington D. Sheldon of New York, the 1935 champion who did not defend, eliminated Stanley G. Mortimer, a four-time champion, and Clarence C. Pell Jr., both of New York, on his way to the 1936 crown.

Another Hockey Playoff

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Princeton and Yale hockey teams will clash in a playoff game here next Wednesday night to break the series tie resulting when the Tigers won 5 to 1 Saturday night. Yale defeated Princeton 2 to 1 at New Haven earlier in the season. Asa S. Bushnell, Princeton graduate manager of athletics, said today the result of the playoff game will not have bearing on the standing of the teams in the quadrangular league unless Yale and Princeton are tied for any of the first three positions at the end of the season.

College Squash Racquets

Princeton 6, Pretty Brook 1.

Short Shots on Sports

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Hunk Anderson, North Carolina State grid coach, says the Graham antisubsidization plan will not affect southern conference football for two years. . . . Then it will be class Z. . . . Col. James Ruppert, who predicted last fall the Yanks will win the pennant, is beginning to wonder if he talked out of turn. . . . To tell you the truth, the Yanks don't look so hot.

* * *

Whether or not he changed his training routine, Gene Venzke is running better than he ever did in his life . . . It begins to look like this Van Mungo holdout business is serious. . . . If anybody is interested, Connie Mack still has Frank Higgins and Wally Moses left to peddle. . . . A winning minor league team would be Jack Corbett, Syracuse president, and Ray Kennedy, Newark secretary. . . . Both know all the answers in the book. . . . And a few more besides—especially Corbett.

* * *

Casey Stengel promised last fall he'd shake up the Dodgers. . . . And he's made good in a big way. . . . Not a club in either league has taken on more strength. . . . George Toporcer, who has charge of the Red Sox interests in North Carolina, has signed Mike Pysnack as secretary of the Rocky Mount Club. . . . Bill Sabin, co-captain of the East Tennessee Teacher's football team, is running for Mayor of Jonesboro, Tenn., oldest town in the State. . . . Tommy Gorman, manager of the Montreal Maroons, thinks five players in the National Hockey League are worth $35,000—tops price—each. . . . They are Wilf Cude, Charlie Conacher, Paul Thompson, Baldy Northcott and Cy Wentworth.

Michigan Jumper Wins

NEW BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—Bruno Sarri of Ishpeming, Mich., won first place in the New England Ski Club jump on the new hill here yesterday with marks of 192 and 190 feet and a total of 148 points. Theodore Torma, also of Michigan, was second with 197, 185 feet and 147.2 points. John Erkkila of Detroit, Mich., did 179 and 202 for a total of 146.3 points, breaking his former hill record of 198. Johanna Kolstead did 167 and 170 feet. She did a double jump with John Erkkila in which they made 162 feet.

College Fencing Results

Brooklyn 12, Seth Low 5.
Buffalo 10, Ohio Northern 7.
Columbia 14, Harvard 13.
Navy 14, N. Y. U. 13.
Princeton 20, St. John's 7.
Yale J. V. 12, Haverford 5.

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Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL, Tomorrow Eve. at 8:15
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GREENLEES
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A	L		W	A	N	
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	E	E	R		P	O
N	A	S	A	L		N

Boston Police Found Growing In Efficiency

Commissioner in Report Points at Advances in Past Year

Radio Is Feature

Hope for Increase in Crime Prevention in Coming Year Is Held Out

Increased efficiency and improved technique are the highlights of this year's police department development, according to the annual report of Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney to Governor James M. Curley released today. Greater interest throughout the department in the morale of the officers and advances in the utilization of equipment are responsible for this improved condition, said the report.

The greatest advance made by the department, says Commissioner McSweeney, was the installation of the two-way radio system, which when fully combined will make Boston the first city in the world to be so equipped. The cost of this installation, secured by Commissioner McSweeney after long negotiations with the General Electric Company, was $89,800, approximately one-half the price at first estimated.

Increased Prevention

Great hope is held by the commissioner for an increased crime prevention within the city because of this new two-way system. The one-way system, which was installed several years ago, has brought, says Mr. McSweeney, a drastic reduction in the number of crimes completed. He cites an increase of 23 per cent in the number of arrests for breaking and entering the year following its installation.

During the last year the department's bureau of records has been presented with the most modern machine and photographic equipment for recording criminal records. The departments of ballistics and analysis of handwriting documents have also been reorganized.

Much to Be Done

In spite of these improvements, Commissioner McSweeney still sees much to be done in the department to bring it up to its highest point of efficiency, particularly in regards to equipment.

The harbor patrol section of the Boston police is the most in need of modernization, according to the report. Three antiquated boats are the sole equipment at the disposal of the harbor force. With this equipment the harbor police must assign to proper anchorage steamers in the upper and lower harbors of Boston, render assistance to disabled boats, save lives, recover bodies and give assistance to coast guard and naval boats in the enforcement of all maritime laws.

Many of the present station houses were built, the report points out, in the time of the Civil War, and are in chronic need of repairs and modernization. The Boston Police Department never has, according to the Commissioner, taken an inventory of its equipment. This will be done annually hereafter.

A gradual dwindling of the number of officers over the last five years is noted by the report. On November 30, 1931, there were 2092 patrolmen on duty, while on Nov. 30, 1935, this number had decreased to 1871, a shortage, says the Commissioner, of 278 men.

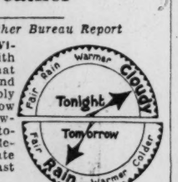
Shortage Felt

This shortage has been especially felt, says the report in the number of officers available for the superintending of crossings in front of schools. The city has 196 school crossings at which officers must be stationed. Due to the shortage 48 crossings are without police protection. This need has been partially supplied from patrolmen assigned to patrol car duty.

That there has been an improvement in the police force during the past 12 months is evident from the decrease in the number of offenses against the person. During 1934 the number was 48,736, while 1935 saw the number drop by nearly 5000 or to 44,161. There has also been an increase in the number of convictions, due to the speed with which the patrol cars arrived upon the scene and were thus able to catch the law-breakers red-handed.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday, possibly preceded by snow late tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate east to southeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy probably followed by snow changing to rain tonight, and rain on Tuesday; rising temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by snow changing to rain late tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh east and southeast winds tonight shifting to fresh to strong south on Tuesday over the south portion, and gentle variable winds tonight becoming fresh southeast and south on Tuesday over the north portion; weather becoming overcast followed by rain over the south, and snow changing to rain over the north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	15	Minneapolis	30	30
Bermuda	50	46	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	48	42	New York	32	26
Denver	38	34	Norfolk	34	30
Helena	2	2	Philadelphia	30	28
Jacksonville	48	46	St. Louis	56	50
Kansas City	58	58	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	32	30
Miami	68	66			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 24.
B—Minimum, Feb. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:15 p. m.; height, 11 feet.
Tuesday, 12:40 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:57 p. m.

Boston Declared $1,195,000 Short by Motor Tax Evasion

Boston News Today

Green May Call Garment Strike Here Tomorrow
Home Craftsmen Protected by Rewording of Bill
$3500 RKO Loot Recovered as One Is Arrested
Airplanes Carry Food to South Shore Birds
Fingerprinting of Bullets Urged Before Committee

Motor Tax:

Boston $1,195,000 Behind in Its Collections

If Boston tax collectors had been 100 per cent efficient, the city would now have $1,195,000 more in its treasury from automobile excise taxes than it actually has. Reason: 18 per cent of motorists do not pay taxes on their cars.

With this report the Boston Municipal Research Bureau opened the week pointing out that very little has been done to enforce automobile tax collections since the law became effective in 1929.

The bureau offered three suggestions today:

1. Place collection under the state tax commissioner.
2. Collection by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at time of registration.
3. Local collection with suspension of registration in case of delinquency.

Minimum step, the bureau holds, should be collection by the state commissioner. The best step, though, in the opinion of the bureau, was provided in legislation suggested by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. This would provide cancellation of registraton when tax was left unpaid.

Green:

Strike Hangs on His Talk to Garment Workers

Some 7000 garment workers in Boston will leave their stitching machines tomorrow night to hear an address by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The result may leave those machine idle for many days.

Mr. Green is coming to Boston to unionize 4000 unorganized workers in the cotton garment industry. Unless satisfactory 1936 working contracts between employers and garment workers can be arranged before he speaks, Mr. Green probably will demand a general walkout.

Philip Kramer, of the local joint board of the I. L. G. W. U., said today, "Garment manufacturers are stubborn. We are making all our plans for a strike."

Boston, it is pointed out, is the only large city in the country whose cotton garment workers are unorganized. The stike, if called, would serve to weld these workers together as well as to give them stronger bargaining power with employers who have been accused of operating sweatshops.

Home Work:

Revision Is Planned For Proposed Regulation

A bill that aims at so-called "sweated home labor" but which might have done a lot of harm, if passed, to hard-working, self-supporting folk who use their homes for workshops of necessity, will be revised for legislative scrutiny it was learned today at the Massachusetts Consumers' League headquarters. The measure is House Bill 720. It would require licensing of all persons "making, repairing, altering or finishing for sale any article or merchandise of any description in a room or dwelling house or tenement."

Then it says that the license shall be given only to an invalid or such persons whose services are essential at home or who are too old to adjust themselves to work in a factory.

In its blanket coverage, this bill provides no protection for the art and craft workers whose resourceful handiwork merits have found much admiration in the Commonwealth. Hence the decision arrived at today by Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers League, and Mr. James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to revamp the proposed legislation to make the necessary safeguards. The new draft requires, first, a careful legal approach and second, as clear a legislative exposition as legislators are capable of.

Holdup:

One Man Arrested in Keith-Boston Theater Robbery

Recovery of one third of the loot and arrest of a man who police said admitted he participated in the holdup of the Keith-Boston Theater last night was announced by Boston police today. The man was picked up outside a Washington Street restaurant at 3 a. m. by Sergt. Joseph F. Condon, leading a special service squad.

Sergeant Condon said his notice was attracted to the man because he had an especially rosy face, a characteristic noted by theater employees. He gave police the name of Charles Malkewictz, said he was 22 years old and lived at a South Boston address. Police went to the address, searched through the house and reported they found several rolls of bills and a box of money hidden in some bedding.

Confronted with this, police said Malkewictz confessed to being one of the trio and said the other two were New York residents. He furnished clews for their apprehension. He said that immediately after the robbery at 9 p. m. the men went to Boston Common and split the proceeds.

Theater employees picked Malkewictz out of a police line-up.

By a Staff Photographer

Hungry Birds Committee Ready for Feeding Flight Along South Shore

Left to Right—Arthur B. Harlow, President of Massachusetts Fish and Game Association; C. Otto Zerrahn and Edmund B. Seery, Members of Association

Birds:

Airplane Flight Takes Food Over South Shore Area

Answering an appeal by the State Department of Conservation that starving birds in outlying sections be fed, three members of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association flew over sections of the South Shore this morning and scattered 200 pounds of grain. The grain carrying plane, contributed by Shobe Airlines and piloted by Russel Eames, flew over Marshfield, Plymouth, Hull and Duxbury.

At one point, the plane had scarcely finished unloading its grain (which was dropped in paper bags) than a swarm of ducks appeared and began devouring the feast.

Said Commissioner of Conservation Ernest J. Dean:

"The present conditions throughout the State are unparalleled in recent years. Deep snow, followed by rain, which quickly turned to ice, has buried the natural food supply of the birds, resulting in a condition which will cause serious inroads into our wildlife supply unless the public responds to supply artificial food. The long run of severe weather has lowered the vitality of the wild birds to such a degree, that they must have human help until the ice and snow gives up the natural food supply."

Commissioner Dean disclosed that special instructions have been issued to send details of CCC boys on snowshoes through the state forest areas, spreading food in places accessible to the wild birds. Much of the food placed out has been the scraps from the dining halls at the camps, emphasizing the fact that householders can help in this emergency, by merely placing out table scraps where the birds can get them.

Bullets:

State Ballistic Board Urged Before Committee

A ballistics board to "fingerprint" bullets was urged before the legislative committee on state administration today. The suggestion elicited heated debate when Representative Charles W. Olson of Ashland charged that the Governor might put gangsters on the board, thus frustrating its effectiveness.

"I resent that," Representative Charles H. Shea of Cambridge hastily shouted, "it is a slur on the Governor!"

"It wasn't meant to be," Representative Olson conciliated, "there are so many gangsters loose nowadays that he might appoint one without knowing it."

The bill was sponsored by Representative David G. Nagle of South Boston. He pointed out that all gun barrels have characteristics which can be detected by those versed in ballistics. He urged formation of a board which would keep a bullet fired from each gun registered. Slugs discharged from weapons of criminals might be compared with those on file and thus identified.

Reardon:

Labor Unions Openly Lining Up Against Him

Organized labor in western Massachusetts has become openly aligned against James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, it was learned in Boston today. Various divisions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in that area have adopted resolutions censuring activities of the new commissioner.

Mr. Reardon was appointed to succeed Dr. Payson Smith when the latter's term expired in December. The reappointment of Dr. Smith was expected.

One of Mr. Reardon's first acts was to write a letter more or less attacking a pet labor bill to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years. This drew wrath of labor heads.

Found:

Lost 's' Is Restored To Old Grosvenor Street

These are the days when officials correct mistakes of the historical past—not necessarily the mistakes which taxpayers would like them to correct, but, in any case, mistakes. Roger Williams was banished in 1635 and is now to be reinstated as a citizen by the Legislature.

Today the Boston Board of Street Commissioners remedied another mistake It seems that John Grosvenor, a pioneer in Roxbury, was honored by having a street named for him in 1899. Through the carelessness of the signpost painter, however, the street has gone down to succeeding decades as "Grovenor." Today the street commissioners voted to insert the missing "s." Mistake was discovered by Dr. Victor Safford, deputy health commissioner.

Other names changed this morning were: Berry Street, West Roxbury, to Calvary Road; Astor Street, Boston, to Burbank Street, and Bonnie Road, Brighton, to Adir Road.

Double Service:

Legislators in Other Offices Called on to Resign

Charging that it is customary for a legislator to resign if he accepts appointment to another public office, Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham today urged resignation from the Upper House of Senators William S. Conroy of Fall River and Joseph C. White of Boston.

Battle Against Racing to Open At State House

Anti-Gambling Forces Are Ready to Present Case for Legislators

Three-Day Hearings

Several Bills Range from New Restrictions to Repeal of Pari-Mutuel Act

The campaign of anti-gambling interests to rid Massachusetts of legalized betting on horse and dog racing will open officially this week at three legislative committee hearings scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Aroused by the fact that $3,000,000 of Massachusetts money has been diverted from legitimate business channels into the pockets of horse and dog track operators, those opposed to legalized betting are expected to attend the hearings in great number.

The legislation to be discussed includes proposals ranging from immediate repeal of the pari-mutuel act by the legislature or through a referendum, to mere routine regulation of various track practices.

Two Committees

The groups to hear the arguments for and against legalized gambling are the legislative committee on legal affairs, headed by Senator Harry B Putnam of Westfield, and the legislative committee on state administration, chairmaned by Senator Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley.

Although the more important legislation is scheduled for hearings on Wednesday and Thursday, the legal affairs committee will listen to the opening arguments when it hears seven proposals to revise the law regarding dog racing, on Tuesday. The more important of these bills would limit dog racing to state and county fairs, limit the number of legal dog-racing days to 90 or force the tracks to close at 11 p. m. instead of at midnight.

Dog racing has been under constant fire since the racing act was passed, the opponents charging that the dog-racing proposal was foisted upon the people at the time they were voting on horse racing. The charge has been that dog races are the result of cruel treatment of the animals, that the races are easily "fixed" and the public thereby cheated.

Earlier Closing

By reducing the number of days of legalized dog racing, the proponents of this legislation figure the evil would be proportionately reduced. In regard to the earlier closing hour, the beach amusement park operators at Revere have complained the later hour resulted in loss of business for them, inasmuch as the persons attending the dog races have no time to visit the beach amusements. If the track closed at 11 p. m., they figure, the dog track visitors would stop at the amusement park before going home. The Mayor of Revere is back of this proposal.

The real assault on horse and dog racing is scheduled on Wednesday when the state administration committee hears five proposals including the initiative petition for a referendum on repeal of the entire racing act and on Thursday when the legal affairs committee again goes into action with 16 proposals before it.

Besides the initiative petition, the state administration committee will hear arguments on Senator William H. McCarty's bill for immediate repeal of horse and dog racing, Representative Charles H. Shea's measure to repeal only dog racing, and other less important proposals.

Initiative Petition

Many of the anti-gambling workers are banking their hopes upon the initiative petition for a repeal referendum. Even if the Legislature turns down the petition, as many think it will, the question may be placed on the November state ballots if the backers obtain only 5000 more signatures. Inasmuch as 21,000 signatures were orginally obtained on the petition, the 5000 figure seems easy of attainment.

Despite the talk that dog racing interests were instrumental in obtaining signatures for the repeal referendum petition, on the theory that dog racing would ride through with horse racing again, the ardent repealists are ready to support strongly the referendum petition. It is expected that clergymen will be prominent among the petition's supporters, many having been among the original signers.

At Both Hearings

The legal affairs committee on Thursday undoubtedly will hear many of the persons who appear before the state administration committee the day before, because much of the proposed legislation before it practically duplicates the bills before the state administration group. The measures it will hear include repeal of dog racing, horse racing, repeal of both, and restriction of track employment to Massachusetts citizens alone. In addition there are proposals to resubmit to the people the question of whether dog racing shall be allowed in this State, to prohibit the selling of race track information to prospective bettors, and others of more technical nature.

It is expected that many of the persons who appear before the committees to favor repeal will contend that bettors fail to pay grocers' bill, rent bills, that welfare recipients are visiting the tracks.

Another repeal argument is expected to be that legalized gambling should be outlawed before the State becomes dependent upon the $1,600,000 the tracks turn into the state treasury.

Civil Service Bill To Ban Dual Jobs Up for R. I. Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24—Both branches of the Rhode Island General Assembly today considered two measures which would outlaw the much-criticized "dual office holding" and perpetuate positions for state employees who now are dismissed from high and low positions in state departments because of political affiliations.

The measures were introduced yesterday by Senator Fred C. Broomhead, and Representative Alice E. Lafond, and they are identical in that they propose a comprehensive civil service system for all state employees, excluding elected officers, judges, school teachers and unpaid advisory boards of military units.

Purposes of Bills

The purposes of the measures are to provide a modern personnel system for state positions, requiring proper administrative, professional, technical, clerical, or other skill or training, non-political in nature of all employees; and providing for the proper classification of employees through examination and certification, the canvass of all state positions every two years to inquire into the need for them and generally providing for the appointment, promotion regulation and tenure of persons holding positions in the public pay.

Other provisions of the act specifically prohibits "dual office holding." It also provides for the selection of a personnel director at a salary of $6000 a year.

Civil Service Board

Members of the Civil Service Commission would be men of good standing in their respective business or profession and "of known sympathy" with the provisions of the bill. They would be neither "dual office holders" nor officers of any political party.

The bills provide that all positions would be filled by examination, so as to make it impossible for any party to keep in office all its appointees under the "coverage" of a blanket act. Working tests will be made also to allow for removal of the misfits.

Stiff Penalty Provided

No person could be discharged for political or religious reasons, and all employees would have the right of a hearing before the Civil Service Commission, whose decisions would be final. Violations of the act would be punishable by fines of $100 to $3000 or one year in jail, or both.

The supporters of the measure say that the purpose of the proposed law is to protect the positions of capable workers and at the same time prevent legislators and others from holding two or three other positions in state departments at the same time.

Taxpayers to Get Their Day at Budget Hearing

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts taxpayers, aroused by Governor Curley's $78,000,000 record budget, will have their day in the State House tomorrow, when the House Ways and Means Committee continues its much-publicized and keenly watched budget hearings.

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which engineered this special taxpayer session, is to be congratulated for its smart strategy in bringing the full force of taxpayer arguments before the committee and the legislature as a whole.

Little Interest So Far

Until now, observers have noticed that the ways and means committee hearings have been sparsely attended, which, in the eyes of most representatives and senators, indicates lack of public interest. When the public shows little interest in a subject the legislators adopt the attitude that they have a complete right to do exactly as they wish. Of course, in many cases, the legislators have ignored public opinion anyway; but in this case it may be quite different.

But if the taxpayers appear in sufficient numbers at the State House, with threats of election reprisals unless economy is substituted for an increased budget, the legislators may drop their casual attitude toward economy and really accomplish a curb in spending.

Taxpayers' Federation

A taxpayers' federation, organizing opposition in every city and town in Massachusetts, would accomplish much to change the complexion of the Legislature. Nothing affects the home owner more than an increased tax bill, and handled strategically their protests might be developed into a powerful voting club.

So it seems that it is up to the taxpayers themselves to stop the spendthrift tendency on Beacon Hill by threatening use of their own voting weapons, otherwise their tax bills are due to be increased substantially. Without drastic economy, the state tax is scheduled to soar to unprecedented figures, unless a huge bond issue is floated to meet ordinary running expenses of the government.

* * *

What Will Curley Do?

Governor Curley may soon have put in his lap a bill preventing a Governor from changing the political complexion of the Executive Council by means of a few ripe appointments handed to members of the council. Senator Albert Cole's bill prohibiting resignations from the council to accept such appointments has weathered the Senate and is now in the House.

The purpose of the measure, of course, is to prevent any future Governor, be he Mr. Curley or anyone else, from changing the political allegiance of the Council as Governor Curley recently did. Mr. Curley appointed Edmund J. Cote, Republican Councillor, to a position on the Fall River Finance Board, and J. Arthur Baker, another Republican Councillor, to a $12,000-a-year life job on the Superior Court bench. In their places he appointed Democrats, thereby gaining complete control of the Council.

If the House passes the measure, which is entirely possible with its present Republican majority, it will be up to the Governor to either sign it or veto it. If he signs it, he will be censoring his own practices. If he vetoes it, he will be saying "what do I care what the public thinks."

Judging from the vote in the Senate, which was close, the Governor's veto cannot be overridden. A two thirds vote is necessary to overturn a veto. There are sufficient Curley Democrats in the House and Senate to block such a move.

Edgar M. Mills

Proposed Road Over Great Blue Hill Opposed by Forestry and Garden Clubs

The Ways and Means Committee, focal point of legislative interest since it began examination of items in the Governor's budget, had the Metropolitan District Commission before it today. Eugene C. Huitman, its chairman, is a Republican. So are a majority of the Ways and Means Committee so sharp rejoinders between committee members and department heads were missing.

The proposed new highway over Great Blue Hill to be built under MDC supervision as a WPA project was chief item discussed. The $500,000 project is opposed by Massachusetts Forest and Parks Association, and the Canton, Milton and Quincy Garden Clubs. They assert it will spoil the beauty and solitude of the area, add to taxes.

Harris A. Reynolds, of the Forest and Park Association, said the "honk of horns would be incompatible with the sounds of nature."

Others said the proposed road would be used as a speedway by "thrill-crazed youth."

Around the State House today nearly everybody was waiting for tomorrow morning when the Ways and Means is scheduled to hold a public hearing in Gardner Auditorium to hear taxpayers protest against the Governor's budget.

College Head Sees Lack of Interest In Maine Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Me. Feb. 24—Citizens of Maine were accused of a lack of interest in education and an unwillingness to make sacrifices for youth education by Dr. Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, president of Bowdoin College, in a radio address delivered last night under sponsorship of the state education department.

Dr. Sills further stressed two approaching dangers to the school systems, first, intrusion of politics into schools, a condition from which Maine has been somewhat freer than her neighbors, and second, agitation for legislation requiring all teachers to take oaths of allegiance to the Constitution of the nation and of the State.

Discussing this point Dr. Sills said: "Now there is, of course, no objection to taking the oath itself; many of us have to do so on many occasions, but I should like to call the attention of the people of the State of Maine to the fact that it seems to me very undesirable to single out one profession for this requirement, and that profession one whose members have shown the most amazing patriotism, loyalty and devotion during the years of the depression.

"Teachers, particularly in the rural and poorer districts of the state, have stuck to their jobs despite drastic cuts in wages and salaries, despite the fact that often they have not been paid for weeks and months. They have kept the schools open, they have gone on teaching, they have shown the finest qualities of American public spirit. To go to the legislature and demand that every one of these people be required to take a teacher's oath is a very poor way of rewarding patriotism.

"I hope and believe that the sentiment of the sober-minded people of Maine is against such regimentation. In the second place, I object to the teacher's oath because it may be the entering wedge to a kind of fascist domination of other educational activties. We do not want to have our libraries censored; we do not want to have liberty of teaching interefered with; we do not want to have Heil Hitler or the upraised arm replace the quiet, natural, wholesome patriotism that has been one of the significant features of our public school system."

Temperature Rising As Week End of Ideal Sports Weather Ends

With a nicety of timing not usually associated with New England weather, the atmosphere began warming up today after the final official sports week end of the winter—and one of the best. Nearly half a million persons were estimated to have coasted, skiied, slaiomed, jumped and tumbled down the slopes of a hundred New England hills. Snow trains did capacity business and many who tried to find hotel rooms were turned away.

Whether winter was ending or spring was beginning today could not be determined, but temperatures rose slowly from 30 at noon and were expected to reach 38 during the day. Overcast weather with rain was predicted for this evening.

Injunction Is Denied 'The Children's Hour'

Judge George C. Sweeney denied today the injunction of "The Children's Hour," company against Mayor Mansfield and the Boston Licensing Board.

Herman Shumlin, producer of the play, had sought the injunction because he claimed these city officials were preventing "The Children's Hour," a New York stage hit, from being produced in Boston.

"No action has been taken by the board," Judge Sweeney said, "nor has any action been threatened by the board that will result in irreparable damage to the play. So far as this court is concerned, there is nothing to stop the producer from bringing its show to Boston and producing it here."

Ice Men Plan Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 21—The hot and the cold of it came together at a New England Ice Dealers' meeting when Miss Mildred W. Carlson, cooking school director, was guest of honor at a banquet. Miss Carlson urged the ice dealers to cooperate in the advertising and sales campaign to encourage the use of natural ice, which will open March 1.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:20.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dana, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—"Ceiling Zero." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35 Also "Miss Pacific Fleet." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

EXETER—Short features: 2:15, 5:05, 8. Also "Captain Blood." 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

METROPOLITAN — Jessie Matthews in "First a Girl," a gay musical romance. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Wallace Beery with a big stage revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

MEMORIAL—"Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Complete musical score by Irving Berlin. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12. Also shorts.

FINE ARTS—Disney cartoon program. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:28 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:52, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

BOSTON — Margaret Sullavan in "Next Time We Love," A screen version of Ursula Parrott's novel. 10:55 a. m., 1:46, 4:41, 7:34, 10:27. Stage: Musical revue featuring Ruth Etting, radio star; Toby Wing and Frank Gaby.

MODERN—Harold Lloyd in "The Milky Way." 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15. Also Warner Baxter and Alice Faye in "King of Burlesque." 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:35, 6:40, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of Time," "Chinese Nightingale," "Morocco," "Jumping Champions," "Scrappy's Trailer," and other shorts.

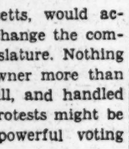
UPTOWN—"Magnificent Obsession," with Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor. 1:45, 4:20, 6:55, 9:35. Also "March of Time." 1:25, 4, 6:35, 9:15.

TREMONT—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. William Powell and Mary Astor in the "Kennel Case." 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—George Raft and Rosalind Russell in "It Had to Happen." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Dangerous Intrigue," with Ralph Bellamy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:40, 6:30, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Magnificent Obsession." 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Affairs of Susan." 2, 5, 8:05.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Gertrude Michael in "Woman Trap." Fenway: 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount: 9:10, 11:44 a. m., 2:18, 4:52, 7:26, 10. Eleanor Whitney and Tom Keene in "Timothy's Quest." Fenway: 1:10, 3:43, 6:16, 8:49. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:08, 3:42, 6:16, 8:50.



Music

STEINERT HALL—Recital on the Hammond organ by Wilfred Tremblay. Admission free. 8:15.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—Professional trio, with lecture. Vialle Room, 316 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Theodore Bailey, conductor, Rush Zionist Church, 82 School Street. 7:30.

NORTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Catherine Moore Settlement House, 11 Tileston Street. 8.

HINGHAM WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor. Hingham High School. 8.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Seventh in a series of lectures on "The French Republic," by Prof. Henry A. Yeomans of Harvard University, entitled, "Paris and the Departments," 491 Boylston Street. 8.

CURRENT EVENTS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—Third in a series of lectures by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section and member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor. Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION — Dinner meeting. Talk on literature of city planning by Miss Katherine McNamara. Illustrated lecture on "Unearthing the History of Mount Vernon," by Prof. Morley J. Williams. Robinson Hall, Harvard University Schools of Landscape Architecture and City Planning. 7:30.

SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—Dinner meeting. Address on "Accounting and Business Management," by Prof. Ross G. Walker of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 16 West Street. 6.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Jean Bedetti, 'cellist. 3.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Vincent Van Gogh," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Special public lecture on "Mappa Mundi—The Map of the World in the Middle Ages," by Dr. Richard Salomon, formerly of Hamburg University. 4:30.

KIWANIS CLUB—Interclub meeting. Address on "Fascism in America—Myth or Menace?" Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

EAST BOSTON WPA POPULAR LECTURE —"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker, with vaudeville. Marginal Street Social Center. 10:30.

Auto Insurance and Loan Bills Feature Week at State House

The Legislative Week

The annual defeat of legislative proposals for flat rates for compulsory liability automobile insurance, Senate agreement with the House in opposing a bill to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years and a House vote favoring lower interest on small loans were among the more important actions of the Massachusetts Legislature last week.

The Senate also finally passed to be engrossed a measure eliminating the 301-year-old ban upon Roger Williams, liberal colonial preacher banished in 1635, who a year later founded Rhode Island. The same branch refused to pass an act abolishing the state gasoline tax. The legislative week, summarized briefly, follows:

The Governor

Action: Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, acting in the absence of Governor Curley, vetoed a bill which would force the United States to pay a municipal tax on housing projects.

Significance: The Lieutenant Governor contended the legislation was unconstitutional.

* * *

Action: Governor Curley signed a bill forcing electric light and gas companies to furnish itemized bills to consumers.

Significance: This measure will widen the practice started by Edison and other companies. Consumers will be more able to determine the correct charges.

* * *

The House

Action: Overturned Lieutenant Governor Hurley's veto of the federal housing tax measure.

Significance: Ignored the unconstitutionality argument of the Lieutenant Governor. If the Senate overrides the veto an interesting constitutional question may have to be decided.

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse committee reports on measures to establish flat rate, compulsory automobile insurance.

Significance: The legislators from the low-rated districts are sufficient in number to overpower the legislators from the high-rated districts and thereby kill flat-rate attempts.

* * *

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill reducing the interest limit on small loans from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent a month.

Significance: This is one of several legislative proposals to reduce the legal interest rate to as low as one per cent a month. The reduction drive is an annual affair. Yet no charitable and other organizations which ordinarily appear to boost legislation beneficial to the poor have fought for the proposals.

* * *

Action: Concurred with the Senate in accepting an adverse report on Mayor Mansfield's proposal to allow taxpayers who pay their bills before Nov. 1 at 1½ to 3 per cent discount.

Significance: The opponents declared the measure would aid the large taxpayers more than the small homeowners.

* * *

Action: Defeated a measure to force compulsory teaching of temperance in the public schools.

Significance: The legislature took the position that the course was not needed.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a measure to reduce from 5 to 4 per cent the penalty interest on unpaid taxes.

Significance: Last year the rate was reduced sharply and the House contended the present rate was needed to force payments.

* * *

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure abolishing the 50 cent service charge made by some gas and electric companies.

Significance: The Boston Consolidated Gas Company a few years ago was ordered to abolish its 50 cent service charge. Instead it achieved its objective by adding 50 cents to the cost of the first 100 cubic feet of gas used. Undoubtedly the measure will be killed in the Senate.

* * *

The Senate

Action: Concurred with the House in upholding an adverse committee report on three measures to raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years.

Significance: A letter from the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, head of the Massachusetts parochial schools, asking for opposition votes, coupled with the usual reactionary Republican votes, snowed under the proposals.

* * *

Action: Accepted adverse reports on a bill to abolish completely the state three-cent gasoline tax and another to eliminate the 1932 act increasing the tax from two to three cents.

Significance: Shows conclusively that the gas tax, while started as a temporary measure, is becoming a permanent tax.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill revoking the sentence of expulsion passed against Roger Williams, liberal preacher, who, after his banishment in 1635, founded Rhode Island.

Significance: The Legislature has decided that after 301 years the state's record should be cleared of this anti-liberal black mark. The Senate delayed its vote for a month while constitutional experts decided whether the General Court now had power to revoke the banishment. When the sentence was passed the General Court had judicial powers it has since lost.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a measure placing under civil service three directors of division in the Metropolitan District Commission.

Significance: The Democrats banded together to force through this measure which will protect the job of Joseph F. Dever, brother of the Democratic Attorney-General, and the positions of two Republicans.

* * *

Action: Passed a Senate order that the State Commissioners of Mental Diseases, Health and Welfare furnish to the Legislature a complete list of names and addresses, past and present, of all employees hired since the 48-hour law went into effect for institution employees.

Significance: Democratic legislators are aroused over reports that the commissioners have hired employees from outside Massachusetts. They voted for the 48-hour law believing their constituents would receive all the 1900-2500 jobs thus created.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill prohibiting the sale of gasoline to drunken drivers.

Significance: Drys figured this measure a step in the right direction but did not push it. Numerous large gasoline distributors already have ordered their station attendants to refuse gasoline to persons under the influence of liquor.

* * *

Action: Accepted with the House, an adverse report on a bill to require the teaching of any foreign language in a public school when 20 parents demanded it.

Significance: Senator Joseph A. Langone of East Boston sought the measure only to open the way for widespread teaching of Italian in the public schools School authorities opposed on the grounds of expense.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, adverse report on seven measures to reduce mortgage interest to 5 or even 4 per cent

Significance: Some legislators held the theory that the Legislature had no right to limit mortgage interest rates. Furthermore, Governor Curley is now negotiating with banks and insurance companies seeking a voluntary reduction, such as he obtained last year.

* * *

Action: Accepted, in concurrence with the House, an adverse report on a bill to force electric companies furnishing power to other companies to file their contracts with the State Department of Public Utilities.

Significance: By such action the backers hoped to obtain a further check on utility profits. However, the Senate is still predominantly pro-utility.

* * *

Action: Passed to be engrossed a measure prohibiting members of the Governor's Council from resigning to accept appointment by the Governor to another paid state, city or town post.

Significance: If the House passes this measure, and the Governor signs it, which appears hardly possible, Governor Curley and his successors would be barred from such manipulations as those performed by the Governor when he appointed two Republican Councilors to other posts and changed the Council from Republican to Democratic.

* * *

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to make June 17, Bunker Hill Day, a legal holiday throughout the State.

Significance: June 17 is a legal holiday in Suffolk County. Opponents believe there are sufficient holidays now.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays, 9 to 4 except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Paintings and drawings by Van Gogh. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of oil paintings and pastels by Theona Peck Harris. Through February.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Boston Public Library—Second Annual Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the CCC of New England. Through Feb. 29.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat group of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Annual Exhibition by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 29.

Boston Art Club—Sculpture by Cyrus Dallin. Flower and garden paintings and garden sculpture by Arthur F. Musgrave. Through March 14.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century American water colors. Prints by Hogarth. Through February. Bronze stallion by Herbert Haseltine. Week days, 9 to 5; closed Sundays and holidays.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Maria Maravigna. Through Feb. 29.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of autographs.

Old Corner Lending Library—Exhibition of water colors by Walter H. Kilham.

Building Arts Exhibit (162 Tremont Street)—Exhibition of sketches and photographs by Royal Barry Wills. Through Feb. 29.

Symphony Hall—Paintings by Boston Art Club members. Through Feb. 29.

Women's City Club—Paintings by Martha Crocker.

Grace Horne Gallery—Water colors by Lawrence Tenney Stevens. Paintings by Aurelia Caloneseo and Arthur Ewart. Through Feb. 29.

Germanic Museum—Engravings and woodcuts by Durer, Feb. 27.

Doll & Richards—Pencil portraits by Ethel Machanic. Ski paintings by A. Sheldon Pennoyer. Through Feb. 29.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Rosalie Slocum's pictures for children. Through February.

Women's Republican Club—Drawings by Beatrice Field.

Boston City Club—Oil paintings; pen and ink drawings by the Rev. Philips E. Osgood. Through March 9.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—American prints, 1815-1855, through February.

Number Ten Gallery—Van Gogh prints and drawings, through March 17.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutler. Feb. 25—March 14.

Copley Society—Exhibition by Elizabeth Taylor Watson. Through March 6.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibitions by members of guild. March 14.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday.)

New Pinkerton

Maurice Seymour Photo

Joseph Bentonelli

American Tenor Who Will Sing in "Madam Butterfly" at the Boston Opera House at the Matinée, March 25

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

A NOVELTY—rare event this season—adorned the program of the sixteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Feb. 21-22) in Symphony Hall, Boston. This was Alfredo Casella's Concerto for violin, cello and piano, with orchestra, which was heard at the Friday afternoon concert for the first time in the United States.

The soloists were the Trio Italiano, consisting of Mr. Casella, Alberto Peltrinieri, violinist, and Arturo Bonucci, cellist. Indeed the work was no doubt written for this trio, in order that they might have a novel vehicle for appearances with orchestra. They have in fact played it in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Rome and many other European cities.

As a vehicle, then, it is natural to regard it, and from that point of view it is very successful. Furthermore, the members of the trio make good use of it. Their performance confirmed the excellent impression of their abilities which was made when they appeared in concert at the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, at Pittsfield, Mass., in the autumn of 1934.

From a purely musical viewpoint, the merits of the work are not so apparent on a first hearing. The writing is scholarly but the material is not impressive, nor is there any sense of inevitability. Mr. Casella has always professed nationalism in his music and he sticks to his guns in this composition, in spite of a hint of a musical alliance with modern Germany in the first movement. Italianism is more evident in its dramatic than in its lyrical aspect. A melancholy beauty sounds in the second movement (Largo), which has the added interest of an unexpected contrasting episode of agitated nature. The Finale is a boisterous Rondo.

There was another item on the program which had something of novelty, in the sense that it had been played in Boston only once before, in 1925. Its content, however, offered little that did not carry a sense of familiarity. This was the Eighth Symphony of Alexander Glazounoff, which, although written 30 years ago, remains his last composition in this form. Perhaps the composer felt at last that he really had nothing to add to what the masters of symphonic music had already said. This symphony is well made but garrulous, and not very alive rhythmically. In spite of its obvious indebtedness to Wagner and Brahms it sounded much older than the E flat Symphony of Haydn (No. 99), which fell entrancingly upon the ear.

L. A. S.

Boston Flute Players Club

THE Boston Flute Players Club has presented its eightieth concert. This may not seem so astonishing in itself, but the things which it connotes are interesting, for it means, first of all, that there is in Boston a group of people who have, through the past 12 years or so, given faithful support to programs unique in the combination of instruments involved and in the material offered.

Some of the compositions presented are quite frankly experimental, others are piquant and stimulating, while a third group comprises works from the pens of masters in the art of combining instruments with conspicuous success. Thus for this anniversary program given at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon, Mr. Laurent, musical director of the club, had selected the Beethoven Trio in C minor, Op. 9, for violin, viola and cello, Casella's Serenata for clarinet, bassoon, trumpet, violin and cello, Hindemith's Kanonische Sonatine, Op. 31, No. 3, for two flutes, and the Glazounoff String Quartet Op. 26. The performers were Gaston Elcus and Norbert Lauga, violin, Georges Laurent and George Madsen, flute, Victor Polatschek, clarinet, Jean Lefranc, viola, Alfred Zighera, cello, Raymond Allard, bassoon, and Georges Mager, trumpet.

The Beethoven Trio (seldom heard) is ingratiating and it came to a keen and masterly performance.

Additional interest was lent the next item on the program by the presence of Mr. Casella who, it was announced, had consented to conduct his own work. The fundamental impulse underlying the work as revealed yesterday is a straightforward and forthright rhythm rather than flowing and merging melodies. This procession of musical ideas in crisp, staccato-like utterance appears to be an outstanding characteristic of Mr. Casella's method of composing. The Serenata is continuously interesting and often ingenious. It makes heavy demands, technically, upon each of the performers and yesterday won success for all concerned.

The Hindemith number proved an amusing excursion into the realm of musical mathematics, and it was ably performed, but it is hardly likely to be acclaimed as a masterpiece in canonic writing, not because it fails to observe the rules but because it lacks graciousness.

The Glazounoff Quatuor Slave was agreeable music of the salon type, making no inconsiderable demand upon the players. It had an excellent performance, and closed a program to which an audience of good size had listened with every evidence of great enjoyment.

G. M. S.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	900kc-WBZ-303m	690kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Toy Band": juvenile period	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Brad and Helen Pent.....	variety program	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": songs.	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong": drama....	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	Bette Brooks; Melody Boys..	"Dick Tracy": sketch.....	"McCoy-Mendel Agency": sk.
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs..	The Evening Tattler.....	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Mr. and Mrs. Magoogie"...	News; dramatic sketch.....	"Washington Back Stage"....	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs ..	Records; Top Hatters; orch...	"Musicalities": variety	Report; "Vanished Voices";
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Three Scamps, vocalists	Radio Rendezvous: interview.	dramatic sketch .....
7:00	Ranny Weeks's Orchestra....	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Myrt and Marge": drama...	Yankee News Service.....
7:15	"Captain Tim's Stories".....	"Uncle Ezra": sketch.....	Ted Husing; Charioteers.....	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.....
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch..	After Dinner Revue: soloist ...	"Singin' Sam," baritone.....	Radio and School Institute....
7:45	Lois Ravel, songs; orchestra.	Musical Moments: recording..	**Boake Carter, commentator...**	Hod Williams's Orchestra....
8:00	**"Fibber McGee and Molly";**	**Hammerstein's Music Hall: so-**	Guy Lombardo and His Royal	Gabriel Heatter, comment....
8:15	**comedy; orchestra**	**loists; comedy; orchestra....**	Canadians; vocals	The Crusaders; speaker.....
8:30	Paris Musicale: Odette	**Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed**	"Pick and Pat": blackface	Excerpts from "Pilate's
8:45	Myrtil; soloists; orchestra.	**chorus; concert orchestra.**	sketches; speakers; orch....	Daughter" .....
9:00	**Greater Minstrels: Gus**	**Gypsies Orchestra"; Howard**	**Radio Theater: with Freddie**	Henry Halstead's Orchestra...
9:15	**Van; soloists; orchestra..**	**Price, tenor; chorus .....**	**Bartholomew in "Peter**	"Horse Sense Philosophy"....
9:30	**"Tale of Today": serial**	**Grace Moore; Igor Gorin;**	**Pan"; other players and**	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.....
9:45	drama with Joan Blaine..	**Pasternack's Orchestra ...**	**concert orchestra**	Yankee News Service.....
10:00	**Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour:**	**Lullaby Lady: male quartet;**	Recital by male chorus; vocal	Wayne King and his dance
10:15	**comedy; soloists; orchestra**	**concert orchestra**	soloists	orchestra .....
10:30	Russ Morgan and his orches-	**National Forum: talk, Senator**	Dramatizations of the news..	Dinner to Thomas H. Green,
10:45	tra; soloists	**Sherman Minton, Indiana...**	Spotlight Revue: variety.....	Civil Service Commissioner.
11:00	Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout, news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra.....
11:15	"Ink Spots": Negro quartet..	Sports review; records.....	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Jack Denny's Orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble's Orchestra.....	**Magnolia Blossoms: Fisk**	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra....
11:45	Ray Noble's Orchestra.....	**Jubilee Singers**	Joe Reichman's Orchestra....	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (9320kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
1:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music concert.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music Symphony Orchestra concert.
3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; address, Hon. Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut.
7:15 WBZ, Twentieth Century Ideas; speaker.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop—The Voice of the People," sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "The New Penny"; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Americans hockey game, Boston.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Parties at Pickfair"; from home of Mary Pickford.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Deems Taylor; soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (9.57mc) (WBZ), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Radiocast Monitor News

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
1:45 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ (990kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Shortwave News

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Nature Collection Given to University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 24—President Arthur A. Hauck of the University of Maine announces the receipt of natural history specimens that were gathered by Anson Allen.

The collection, which is presented by Mrs. Mattie Munson, daughter of Mr. Allen, consists of birds, plants, insects and mollusks. There are 114 birds of local varieties, including examples of the extinct passenger pigeon, along with 550 nests and eggs, 1200 sheets of plants, several hundred insects, and about 2000 shells of both fresh and salt water varieties.

Some of the specimens date back to 1867. They are for the most part, in excellent condition, having been carefully preserved by Mrs. Munson.

Deer Made Neighbors By Maine Fire Warden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Me., Feb. 24—James G. Clarkson, forester, fire warden and trapper, whose camp is near Russell Stream in Township 9, Range 15, has spent a good part of his 60 years in the Maine woods, yet never shot a deer. He says he regards the shooting of deer as "plain murder."

"Jim" Clarkson treats the deer that he meets in his rounds as friends and neighbors, and they are very chummy with him. In fact, he has reared orphaned fawns, and has saved many deer from perishing, especially in the early spring. A dozen or more deer are known by name to him; and one, Billy, a handsome buck, comes out regularly in the clearing in front of the camp.

Boy Scouts Plant Lilies Along Maine Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMFORD, Maine, Feb. 24—Boy Scouts, who under the leadership of John E. Stephens won first prize of $15 in the junior class of the 1934 Roadside Beautification contest, have started a project which seems likely to have far-reaching effect in beautifying small pools of water in this State.

The project has been named the White Lily Beautification Project. Already, 1600 lily roots have been dug and transplanted to suitable spots in Rumford and surrounding towns, including 200 roots planted in Beaver Pond along the new highway being built from Houghton to Quassoc.

Behind the Microphones

Howard Petrie, a New England-born network announcer, has "come through" to win honors for this section again. He has just won the second annual "BBDO Award for Good Announcing." The award was made today by Roy S. Durstine, president of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., advertising agency. The award brings a substantial check, and an appropriately engraved stopwatch, symbol of network announcers.

Mr. Petrie, who is one of the "WBZ alumni," now joins the coveted ranks of the general studio announcers who have proved their ability in a routine job. By the terms of the award its winners are chosen from the ranks of regular station announcers who, week in and week out, watch the clock, push buttons and read scripts in stations. For that reason specialty announcers, such as sports, straight men for comedians, and the like, are barred.

"Good announcing," said Mr. Durstine, in announcing the award, "is characterized by sincerity, accurate diction, naturalness, persuasiveness, lack of mannerisms and absence of those curious inflections which belong to an unknown language in a world which doesn't exist. After careful consideration . . . we have chosen Mr. Petrie . . . according to those standards."

* * *

The National Broadcasting Company's tallest announcer (6-feet-four), Mr. Petrie has been an NBC announcer in New York since June, 1930. His radio career started in 1929, when, at the age of 22, he casually dropped in at the WBZ studios in Boston for an announcer's job. He filled his first microphone assignment the following day after a highly successful audition. Obviously network material, he was speedily snapped up by headquarters in New York.

Mr. Petrie was born in Beverly, Mass., and grew up in Somerville. He took part in dramatics and musical activities at high school. After graduation he prepared for a musical career, studying voice and violin, and in his spare time did church work as a choir singer and bass soloist. His hobbies, quite logically, are music, dramatics, radio and the theater. Riding is his favorite form of recreation.

Among the network radio shows with which he has been identified recently are the "Lets Dance" period which called for six hours of continuous announcing, the Tent Show, Echoes of New York Town, the Hit Parade and Capt. Tim Healey's Stamp Club.

* * *

Boy for Peter Pan

Tradition will be broken tonight in the Radio Theater period, WNAC, 9 p. m., when Freddie Bartholomew (the David Copperfield of the films) essays the role of Peter Pan in Sir James M. Barrie's noted play, which is to be given on this period. For tradition has assigned this role to a woman, despite the obviously masculine name of the chief character. Even Sir James chose Betty Bronson for the film role of Peter.

This role has served as a vehicle for many famous actresses. Nini Boucicault first created it in London in 1904. Maude Adams, perhaps the most famous of all interpreters of the role, did it first on an American stage on Nov. 6, 1905, at the Empire Theater in New York. In recent years the role has been essayed in America by Eva Le Gallienne and Marilyn Miller.

* * *

Eddy Program

Nelson Eddy, baritone, comes fresh from his triumph in pictures (Rose Marie) and from his radio stardom last night in the symphony hour at 10 p. m., to the Monday evening concert hour over WEEI, at 8:30 tonight. For his solos Mr. Eddy will sing "In Old Madrid," D'Hardelot's "My Message," Tour's "Mother O' Mine" and "Brown October Ale" from De Koven's "Robin Hood." With Margaret Speaks, soprano, he will be heard in the duet aria "Mira Di Acerbe Lagrime," from Verdi's "Il Trovatore."

A. D. H.

Tourists Find Maine In New York State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 24—Tourists from Maine who have visited in the vicinity of Binghamton, N. Y., had a surprise there. Over 300 miles from their home state, they suddenly ran across a sign, "Maine." It is just a little town, 160 miles northwest of New York City, and folks thereabouts do not know just how it happened to be called Maine.

It is in Broome County, has a population of 500, and is on Nanticoke Creek, 12 miles from Binghamton. It is between hills rising from 400 to 600 feet above the Chenango River Valley.

The early settlers came mostly from New England, which may account for the name Maine being given to the community.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMAS, 1420kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Week days, 10:05 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Changes in Schedule

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (Shortwave), 9.57mc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m.; Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 5:15 p. m.; W1XK, 9.57mc.

Robins Pay First Visit To Monhegan in Storm

MONHEGAN, Maine, Feb. 24—The first sign of spring flew to Monhegan for a visit during the southeast snowstorm last week when a large flock of robins sported amid the big moist flakes that were about to turn to rain. Not at all discouraged by the evidence of winter, they dipped and curved with great energy. Now and then, they separated into smaller groups, perched on a favorite tree or bush always hopeful that a morsel or two could be found thereon. Then they headed into the wind and over the hill to another stamping ground.

Old timers say that never has a robin been seen here in February.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Feb. 26	Cobh,	March 3	Feb. 25, 8:00 pm	Feb. 26, 8:00 am
Amer. Merchant	Feb. 28	Plymouth,	March 8	Feb. 27, 8:00 pm	Feb. 28, 12:00 m
*Hansa	Feb. 29	Cherbourg,	March 8	Feb. 29, 1:00 pm	Feb. 29, 8:00 pm
†Conte Di Savoia	Feb. 29	Gibraltar,	March 6	Feb. 28, 8:00 pm	Feb. 29, 9:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco,	March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Lurline	San Pedro,	Feb. 29	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm

*Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. Leaves midnight. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Around the Corner

During the next few weeks The Weekly Magazine Section of

The Christian Science Monitor

will carry some outstanding articles

Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Women of the Old World *(Monthly Column on Women's Page)*

What do the women of the Old World think of the political and economic changes which have swept over their countries? How are the political beliefs of countries under dictatorships helping or interfering with the progress of the women's movement? How fast are the women of Turkey throwing over tradition? In an effort to create a forum where views of continental women may be voiced on important questions which affect their progress, the Editor of the Women's Page is starting a monthly column of comment on the outstanding activities of women of the Old World. The material for this column will be assembled by asking one woman in each of some 15 or 20 countries, including South Africa, to send notes to London regarding events which bear on the activities and interests of the women of her country. These notes will form the substance of letters written in London by Miss Phyllis Lovell, a Monitor staff writer, and published on the first Wednesday of each month on the Women's Page, the first letter appearing April 1. Here is an opportunity to learn how continental women are thinking on politics, economics, education, peace, and other vital subjects.

How Are Your Children Educated? An absorbing series of articles giving an interpretation of progressive education today is to begin in March on the Education Page for the benefit of bewildered parents who often question the amazing changes of the methods of modern education in contrast to the regime under which they were taught. This article is written by an intelligent observer of the elementary school system who has sought, through visits to the schools and discussions with teachers, to learn the why and wherefore of present-day education. This article will be a real help to the parents unacquainted with modern methods of teaching children.

Our Letters Tell Tales Everyone who has ever wistfully wished at one time or another to write the correct note on the correct letter paper and with all the "niceties" scrupulously observed will welcome an illuminating, illustrated article on "Our Letters Tell Tales" by Carilyn Stevens, the popular Monitor writer who gave us "Etiquette in Daily Living." This article will appear sometime in March on the Women's Page and by picture and description will show Monitor readers how the well-dressed letter should look—and sound. Watch for this article on letter-paper etiquette.

Weekly Magazine Section

Orchids to You! *Janet Mabie* If hiring a maid makes one a member of the leisure class, as Mr. J. P. Morgan says, then wearing an orchid must be the badge of opulence. But this isn't always so, and Janet Mabie explains why enough people are able to wear orchids to make the growing of them a pretty important industry.

Claude Debussy *Emile Vuillermoz* One of the few intimate friends of the great French composer gives a first-hand account of his association with the French genius. This article is a definite contribution to the literature now available on Debussy and gives the reader a feeling of actually having known the man whom it was very hard to know.

Horses *Diana Thorne* The milkman's faithful Dobbin and the proud policeman's mount are the heroes of some reminiscences of a well-known artist who specializes in animals. Diana Thorne calls her contribution to the Magazine Section "Sugar Tooth."

Colonies *E. C. Cotes* Countries that have overseas possessions are gradually discovering that imperialism does not pay—at least not in the modern world. Analyzing the profit and loss accounts of leading European colonizing countries in the administration of their distant dependencies, a Monitor staff writer finds that the time is ripe for a reassessment of colonial values.

Houses *Stewart McDonald* With the spring the renter's fancy turns to thoughts of building. The Federal Housing Administrator explains how the National Housing Act is making it possible for people of moderate means to own their homes.

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30-12

State Control of Utilities Sought in Rhode Island Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 24—A bill which would put absolute control of the gas, electric, telephone and water utility companies in the hands of the Division of Public Utilities of the Department of Taxation and Regulation has been introduced in the General Assembly, and another measure aimed at the utilities is being prepared by the Legislative Committee of the seven standard railroad brotherhoods.

The bill introduced last week in the Senate by Senator William G. Troy of Providence, Democratic leader, gives the Division of Public Utilities specific power to approve or prescribe regulations for public utility companies; prevent any changes in existing practices without the approval of the chief of the division; make periodic inspection of utility equipment mandatory, with written reports to be filed with the division, and compels extension of utility service into any area when the estimated revenue from such an extension shall be at least 20 per cent of the cost of the extension.

Provisions of Bill

It also gives to the utilities the authority, when financial responsibility is not established, to require a cash deposit as security for prompt payment of bills rendered.

According to provisions of the bill, the act would become effective July 1, 1936.

The measure which is being drawn up by the railroad brotherhoods, and which is at present in conference stages with administration leaders, deals almost exclusively with working conditions.

According to James E. Toher, secretary of the railroad legislative committee, the proposed law would give the Division of Public Utilities the power to compel the utility to notify them 30 days in advance of any changes in conditions of operations which would involve the employees.

The act provides that in the event the division chief believes the changes are justified, he shall notify the representatives of the collective bargaining agency of the workers at least 15 days in advance and that a conference be called to consider the proposed changes before they become effective. In the event the proposed changes, which might involve wages and hours, are found to be unwarranted the proposed bill provides that the division chief shall refuse to allow them put into effect.

Collective Bargaining

Secretary Toher explains that the collective bargaining agency of the workers in the respective utilities shall be determined by the Division of Public Utilities and their officers listed in its office.

He said that the bill provides that the collective bargaining agency shall not be an organization which is commonly known as a "company union."

It was the plan of the railroad men to introduce the bill during the first week of the session, but presentation was delayed at the request of the Administration leaders in order that it might not confuse the measure introduced by Senator Troy.

Brüning Says Germany Sought To Aid in World Recovery

In the spring of 1932 Germany was ready to join the other nations of Europe in some international and far-reaching plan designed to speed world recovery, according to Dr. Heinrich Brüning, former Chancellor of Germany, during his last Lowell lecture Friday evening. Such a plan was favorably looked upon by the Reich government of which Dr. Brüning was the leader, although it was consequently dropped by subsequent German governments.

The German people seemed to be generally in favor of the policies of the Government, according to the former chancellor, for in the elections of March, 1932, the vote for President von Hindenburg, a strong supporter of the then republican form of government, was 5,000,000 more than the number he had received in 1925.

Cost of Living Cut

The Government had been able to keep the cost of living down to a commensurate level with the reduced salaries, which had been necessary for governmental economies, Dr. Brüning said, and the hoarded savings of the public began to flow into the banks again, and investments were rising.

The German statesman declared that a great public works program was planned at a cost of 800,000,000 marks, including reforestation and road-building projects to relieve juvenile unemployment. If it had not been for the subsequent political upheavals in 1932, Dr. Brüning declared, Germany would have been well on the way to a balanced budget and consequent stable policies.

Armament Problems

Although the spring of 1932 saw a rift in the clouds which had hung for so long over Germany, one major issue remained. This was the question of German armaments.

Germany was anxious to remove the humiliating conditions of the Versailles Treaty, Dr. Brüning declared, but his Government was wary about starting an armament race. It therefore proposed that no large-scale armaments be built by Germany, and suggested that the other nations scale down their forces as provided in the treaty.

The United States, England and Italy, according to Dr. Brüning, received the suggestion favorably, but France killed it.

Rise of Hitler

After the fall of the Brüning government there appeared a tsrong trend to radicalism and finally von Hindenburg was obliged to recognize the growing power of the National Socialists, andon Jan. 30,1933 he appointed Hitler Chancellor.

The elections which followed were, according to the ex-Chancellor, no longer free. He did, however, add that any Government at that time would have needed the extraordinary powers granted to the Nazis. President Von Hindenburg promised, according to Dr. Brüning that these extraordinary powers would not be misused or used without his permission. Subsequent events did not, said the lecturer, allow him to keep this promise.

Defends Nazi Arms Plan

Dr. Brüning came to the defense of the Nazis on another score, when he declared that their policy of secret rearmament was forced upon them by the refusal of the Allies to heed Germany's needs and their refusal to agree to reduce their own armaments.

There are, however, some actions in the present regime which the ex-Chancellor does not approve. Once again the Reich is being forced to make sacrifices, Dr. Brüning said, and the promises of the Nazis to raise salaries has not been fulfilled. Although unemployment has been reduced, the purchasing power of the nation has declined, while prices have risen, he said.

Hits Credit Plan

An artificial system of credit expansion has been resorted to, declared the German statesman. Germany has experienced, he said, a 20 per cent rise in prices in the last two years and this rise will continue.

Thispolicy of increasing the public debt will lead, believes Dr. Brüning, to a decrease in the nation's purchasing power. This in turn will lead,he stated, to devaluation of the currency, and if this occurs other and greater crises will appear.

Devaluation is favored by a large number of influential men in the Nazi Party, he said, but it is strenuously opposed by the virtual economic dictator of Germany Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. The latter opposes it, he added, on the grounds that it would increase Germany's foreign debt on the books, and would also be harder for the devaluated mark to buy foreign goods which Germany so urgently needs. "It would raise the price of living and at the same time again wipe out the savings of a large portion of the population," he said. "The country would once again be plunged into the turbulent conditions of 1924."

Dr. Brüning's outlook for the future of Europe is not optimistic, as he stated that there is rising in that section of the world a generation which no longer believes in the solution of peaceful discussions. International justice is, he believes, the only solution.

Christian Science Publishing House To Be Host to WPA Tour

The Christian Science Publishing Society, with its mapparium, presses and other points of interest, will be the scene of a lecture tour next Thursday afternoon under auspices of the adult recreation project of the Works Progress Administration.

In describing the tour, a WPA author has written, "On entering the magic globe of the 'mapparium,' members of the lecture tour will immediately sense the feeling of being suspended in space, millions of miles from any planet, and of considering objectively, for the first time, our earth; the smallness of it, and the close relationship of any one part to any other. As gaps of geographical knowledge are filled, as visitors marvel at the beauty and achievement of the panorama before them, awed whispers will be murmured; and in those very whispers a further astonishment reveals itself, for in this 30-foot globe the slightest tones are magnified many times and caused to frolic back and forth with pleasing, bewildering effect.

"From the 'mapparium' the lecture party will proceed to other parts of the building. Reading rooms, business offices, editorial and composing rooms will be visited; and finally those mighty presses which print newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books in nearly a score of tongues, for readers in every part of the world, will be witnessed in operation."

This tour, conducted by Mansfield I. Crocker, is one of a series to educational, historical and interesting points in and about Boston. People desiring to join the tour next Thursday are invited to meet in the reception room of The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, at 2 p. m.

Trawler Is Saved From Collision By Alert Helmsman

The Boston steam trawler Illinois tied up at Fish Pier today and its captain and crew had fulsome words of praise for their first mate, Michael Lee, from Newfoundland. They credited his alertness and speedy action with preventing their fishing vessel being cut asunder by the United Fruit liner Darien off Georges Bank last Wednesday.

It was at three in the morning. The fishermen were in the galley for a "mug-up" before drawing in the net again. First Mate Lee was alone in the pilot house, peering through the fast-falling snow. Suddenly on his starboard side he saw the huge white liner bearing down on his craft. There was no time to sound the alarm. He plunged the wheel hard starboard, swinging the bow around so that as the liner passed, only 10 feet of water separated the two.

All the crew knew about it was that a particularly heavy wave tossed the ship rather roughly for a few minutes.

'Brick Nogging' Survives in Colonial Structure

Landmark restored by Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities recalls English methods of building in seventeenth century.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, Mass.—When the officers of the Preservation of New England Antiquities started to renovate the Abraham Browne Jr. House, here, they little thought they would attract the attention of the antiquarian world and furnish a graphic course in the evolution of colonial building.

A couple of centuries and more after Abraham Browne Jr. built his house, the Fire Commissioner and the Board of Health of Watertown said that the building must either be renovated or razed. The trustees of the society decided that the Brown House was too far gone to be restored. But an officer and three women of the membership walked in where a whole board of trustees had feared to tread.

By Dint of Paying

A report from the society states: "The building would certainly have gone but for the efforts of this one officer aided by three lady members whose gifts totaled between them several thousand dollars. It is noteworthy that not one of the four people involved most deeply in the preservation of the house was a citizen of Watertown and neither, so far as is known, did any of them have any Watertown ancestral background. The preservation of the house was undertaken solely from the point of view of a public spirit and an interest in an antiquity of first-class merit and interest."

Laid in Clay

The Browne House was frame constructed, of heavy timber. The spaces between the stud-beams were filled with brick laid in clay, called "brick nogging." Inside this, on the ground floor, was a wainscot sheeting of white pine; while on the outside, was a layer of clapboards.

Frame construction was brought over from England by the early settlers who, finding that New England winters were somewhat harsher than those at home, added clapboarding for extra protection. When the Browne House was restored in 1919, clapboards were nailed directly to the frame. But the clapboards were of inferior stuff and by 1935 had warped badly. It was then decided to tear them off and to reclapboard the house.

With the clapboards removed, the old brick nogging was found in a crumbling state; and to restore it, the society workman applied hydrated lime and at the same time revitalized the studs with several coats of creosote.

Photograph in Time

The Abraham Browne Jr. House then stood forth in pristine splendor. So enthusiastic were the antiquarians that they kept the south side of the house in its unclapboarded condition for two days and made pictures of the record.

It is interesting to note that the triple casement window frame is based upon example of this type of window on the north side of the Browne House, which has been covered over. The original window frame was used as a model for reconstructions in the American wings of the Metropolitan Museum in New York and of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

After the flurry and excitement of disclosing itself for a brief 48 hours as an authentic half timber construction, the Browne House has now settled down for another 100 years or so, to show Americans in what sort of dwellings their ancestors were brought up.

Former U. S. Attorney Calls Parole System Success in General

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—George Z. Medalie, former United States Attorney of New York, defended the parole system last night saying it had worked well in general and restored many persons to useful places in society.

"The fact that police chiefs and a number of judges have occasional outbursts on the subject," Medalie told a community forum audience in the United Church, "has no outstanding significance because they pick the exceptions."

"Most people on parole return to useful community life," the speaker said.

Speaking on "crime and its prevention," Mr. Medalie said maladjusted childhoods and "ineptness in detection and prosecution were responsible for crime.

"In general," he said, "we don't have trained policemen to track down criminals because they are not trained that way."

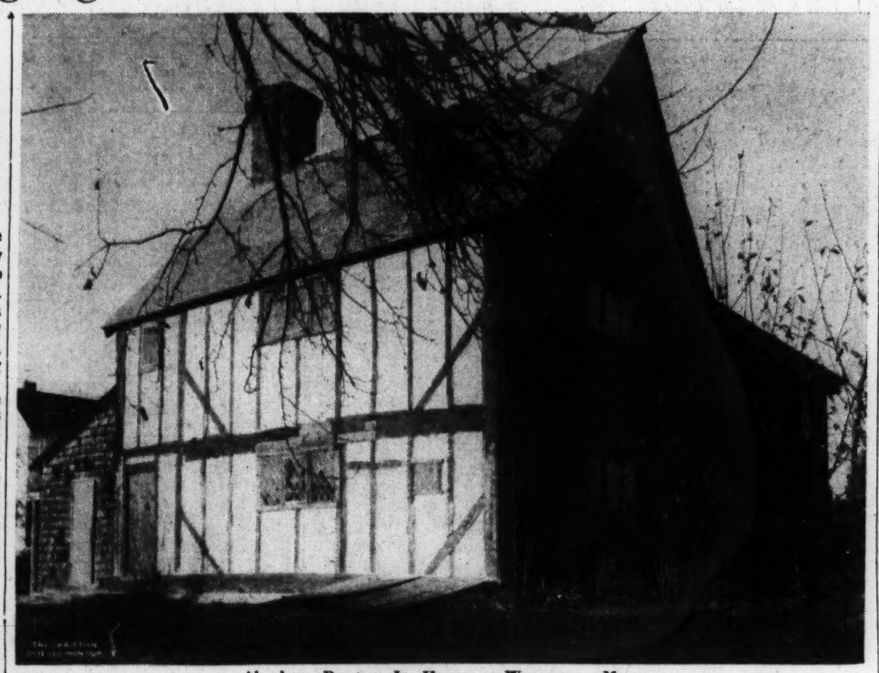
Citizens Buy Mill; To Reopen Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Buxton, Maine, Feb. 24

FOR the first time since the bank holiday of March, 1933, a woolen mill in this town soon will open its doors for business, chiefly through efforts of local citizens.

When machinery in the plant was threatened with removal, 10 citizens subscribed enough money to purchase it. They incorporated, secured a lease of the buildings, and began a search for someone to operate it. Recently they found a lessee in two Massachusetts manufacturers, who hired the mill, machinery and equipment, and who intend to incorporate as the Saco River Woolen Mill. Operations will begin as soon as the mill is reconditioned. Local labor will be employed in all departments.



Abraham Browne Jr. House at Watertown, Mass.

Showing Masonry-Filled Wall Before Clapboards Were Relaid

Maine Political Pot Bubbles As Teacher-Oath Law Is Sought

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 24—Though no formal action has been taken to question it, the status of Fred L. Leavitt of Auburn, a member of the Governor's Council, is said to be foremost in the minds of certain Democrats who may question its legality.

Mr. Leavitt is a deputy sheriff receiving $150 a month from Androscoggin County from which he is a member of the council. He was so employed when named to the Council on the fourth vote of the county's representatives to the Legislature last year. Recently his membership to the council has been under fire on grounds the two offices are incompatible.

Persons of this opinion cite the Maine Constitution, which states civil officers are not eligible for membership on the Governor's Council. They believe a deputy sheriff is a civil officer and an informal opinion from the Attorney General favors their contention. Mr. Leavitt is a Republican.

* * *

Oath Law Proposed

Members of the Bangor post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars have started a battle all their own with the announcement that they are backing legislation to enforce an oath of allegiance for teachers in Maine schools similar to that in force in Massachusetts and, as they claim, in 20 other states as well.

Increased activities of Communists, professional pacifists, Socialists and the like make such legislation highly desirable in Maine as well as in other states, they argue. The Bangor post plans to have a bill authorizing and making mandatory such an oath for all teachers in tax-supported schools presented at the next session of the Legislature.

The Bangor V. F. W. is the first to have brought this matter into Maine limelight. How far it will get remains to be seen. Doubtless it will find opposition as has been the case in other states in the department of education and from teachers generally.

* * *

Auto Registration

Receipts from Maine automobile registrations and licenses in 1935 showed a $111,048 increase over 1934 according to figures released last week by Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows.

Receipts from registrations and licenses totaled $3,246,569 against $3,135,520 in 1934. There were 9811 more persons licensed to operate motor vehicles. Pleasure car registrations increased over the preceding year by 1986 and truck registrations by 649. Maine 1935 registration plates expire at midnight, Feb. 29.

* * *

G. O. P. Is Active

With six congressional candidates formally entered in the race and two more on the verge of declaring their candidacies, Republicans in the second congressional district may find themselves forced to adopt a policy from the Democrats and plow some candidates under in the interests of party harmony.

Candidates now in the field include Judge Zelma Dwinal of Camden; H. H. Buzzell of Belfast; Frederick P. Bonney of Rangeley; H. A. Lancaster of Augusta; Leroy Spear of Rockport, and the Rev. J. C. Leckemby of Pittsfield. Reported about to enter the lists are Col. George C. Webber of Auburn and John G. Marshall of Auburn.

An allegedly growing anti-Moran sentiment, particularly in the thickly populated Lewiston and Auburn area is the reason for the abundance of candidates. They would like to cash in on what they believe is a great opportunity to go to Washington.

* * *

Democrats in Fog

In quite the opposite position are Democrats who still await a party leader in the shape of a gubernatorial candidate to succeed Governor Brann, who has not and probably will not choose to change his mind and seek re-election for a third term. The Governor returned this week from a short stay in Florida. He planned a longer vacation, but shortened it for the announced purpose of returning to Maine to speed action under the Federal Social Security Act.

Some believe, however, that politics had more to do with the Governor's change of plans than social security. There are reports that Governor Brann, piqued no little by his alleged treatment at the hands of national Democratic party leaders, will regain revenge by taking active part as an anti-new deal Democrat. The Governor has never spoken in praise of certain new dealisms which affected Maine detrimentally. On the other hand, he never has been an out-and-out spokesman against the new deal.

Nobody intimates the Governor is ready to "take a walk" in the "Al" Smith sense of the word. He will remain a Democrat, but not a new-deal Democrat. In this respect he will possibly take issue with Representative Moran, outspoken new dealist, supporter of the President, and, incidentally, the man with whom the Governor is said to be at odds over patronage and state party leadership.

Only Maine Democrat to "take a walk" to date has been former Chief Justice William R. Pattangall of the Maine Supreme Court, but it is difficult to picture him and Governor Brann in the same boat or on the same walk, politically speaking. For some time Mr. Pattangall has amused himself by directing broadsides at the New Deal.

Indeed, the political campaign in Maine will be fought decidedly on national issues. Donald B. Partridge, who is a candidate for Congress from the first district, expressed the situation in a nutshell last week, when he said, "I see no state issues, since the Democratic Party has refused to run for Governor." Friends of Governor Brann applauded, laughed. Friends of Representative Moran took note.

* * *

Dingley Observance

Republicans gathered in Lewiston last week to do honor to the memory of Representative Nelson Dingley on the anniversary of his birth. They listened attentively while Dwight B. MacCormack, professor of law at Northeastern University, general secretary of Massachusetts Republican clubs, found words spoken by Representative Dingley in 1857 appropriate Republican fodder for a new-deal attack in 1936.

Quoted Mr. MacCormack: "'We have been attending a kindergarten on a gigantic scale. The tuition has come high, but no people ever learned so much in so short a time.'"

* * *

Costs of Relief

In Lewiston, poor department costs continue to soar. In January figures show 361 families comprising 1617 persons and 91 single persons were given aid in the amount of $13,830, bringing expenses for eleven months of the fiscal year to $154,679 which, with credits deducted, is about $14,000 more than appropriated.

Auburn officials, alarmed at constantly increasing costs of relief, hired an investigator, probed each and every case. Though figures were not available officials estimated this week that in a month the investigator has saved the city much money. In many instances investigations have resulted in the curtailing or the complete elimination of city aid.

Social Security Board Awaiting Bay State Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Frank Bane, executive director of the Social Securities Board, informed Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts, yesterday that the board was deferring approval of the Massachusetts plans for old age assistance and aid to dependent children until additional regulations were issued by the State.

He said also no plan had been received from Massachusetts relative to aid for the blind. Under the Social Securities Act no payment to any state can be made for periods prior to the quarter in which its plan was submitted for approval.

"On Jan. 24," Mr. Bane wrote "we wrote to Walter McCarthy, Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare, asking for certain additional material with respect to the old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. The additional information which was requested concerning old-age assistance was as follows:

"1. A rule and regulation which would assure the social security board that a fair hearing would be granted to all applicants whose claim for assistance had been denied:

"2. A rule and regulation which would assure . . . that the State Department would make such reports as the board finds necessary.

"3. An official statement from the Attorney General of Massachusetts which indicates that the present Massachusetts old-age assistance law is mandatory upon all local governments in the State.

"4. Certain general information with respect to the methods of auditing, payment of aid and other administrative problems."

Similar information was requested concerning the plan for aid to dependent children, including assurance the present Massachusetts mothers' aid law was effective in all political divisions of the state.

"After a conference with our staff on Feb. 14," Mr. Bane said, "Mr. McCarthy agreed to send in the information within a few days. As yet we have not received this material and for that reason it has not been possible to present the Massachusetts plans to the Social Securities Board for formal consideration."

Billions of Small Lobsters Declared Destroyed by Oil

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 21 (AP)—Bertrand E. Smith, United States regional game director, said today oil pollution in coastal waters threatened extinction of fisheries and presented a hazard to waterfowl.

Pumping of waste oil into tidal waters from ships or from shore, he said, presented a greater menace to waterfowl than the guns of hunters.

Shellfish beds are contaminated by oil, Mr. Smith added, but the greatest danger is its effect on young shellfish. Oil effectively cuts off their air supply, he said. "In like manner," he continued, "it kills off billions of small lobsters."

N. H. Textile Firm Gets Injunction Against the National Labor Board

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has been enjoined against taking action on a complaint by union labor, in the first test hereabouts of the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act.

The Cocheco Mills of East Rochester recently obtained a temporary injunction restraining the board from granting a hearing to members of the United Textile Workers Union on charges that the mills engaged in unfair labor practices.

Counsel for the mills argued that action by the board would be in violation of a permanent injunction against the union, restraining it from picketing or interfering with the business of the company. The permanent injunction was granted last July following a strike.

They sought to have the board held in contempt. Judge George F. Morris in Federal District Court ordered a hearing for Feb. 27 on the question of making the injunction against the labor board permanent.

The controversy arose when Horace J. Brouilleette, organizer for the United Textile Workers Union, filed a complaint with the Labor Relations Board charging that the mills violated provisions of the Wagner-Connery National Labor Relations Act by refusing to meet with the union for collective bargaining.

In reply counsel for the mills argued that the act did not apply to the mills as they were not engaged in interstate commerce. They claimed the act was unconstitutional, and that the Employees Protective Association rather than the United Textile Workers Union represented a majority of the workers.

Borah Rejects Townsend Plan

NEW MEADOWS, Idaho, Feb. 24 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah observed in a letter made public here Feb. 20 that his rejection of the Townsend old-age pension plan would be likely to defeat him if he seeks re-election to the United States Senate next fall. Townsend leaders estimated recently that they can poll 90,000 votes in Idaho. The maximum voting strength in the State is less than 200,000.

Portland's Sunday Audition For Best Amateur Has Reactions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 21—The blight that "Portland Night" on Major Bowes Sunday evening amateur program originally cast on what, it had been hoped locally, would be an auspicious occasion, returned today to plague the originator of the Sunday night audition of nearly two weeks ago.

At that time a determined group of clergymen, representing the Church Federation, forced cancellation of the plans to charge admittance to the theater where the audition was held, and secured a statement from the county attorney that such a charge would be illegal.

Today, the same clergymen issued a statement, backed by an opinion from Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman of Maine, setting forth the view that the audition, to which an admittance fee was not charged, was nevertheless in contravention of the Maine statutes. Their alleged object in again voicing opposition was to prevent establishment of a precedent.

"Well-Known Wool"

One of them asserted that "the well-known wool was pulled over the eyes of the Church Federation at the previous meeting"; the clear intent of the Sunday Law, they assert, "is to prevent any show or public diversion on the Lord's Day regardless of money considerations, and thereby makes anyone present, encouraging the same, liable to fine."

Since some 2000 persons attended the audition and could be fined a maximum of $10 each, the State and county are in a position to make a tidy sum if any prosecuting officer cared to make a point of the case, if the names of the attendants were known, and if any judge felt free to exact the full measure of penalty.

A loophole might be found in the last sentence of the section of the Maine statutes which excepts, along with the issuance of Sunday papers, sale of gasoline, operation of hotels, restaurants, drugstores, common carriers and private automobiles, "the giving of scientific, philosophical, religious, or educational lectures for which no admittance is charged." But the section specifically orders punishable presence at any dancing, public diversion, entertainment, encouraging the same."

This is in disagreement, apparently, with a Sunday sports law under which football games for several years have been played on Sunday afternoons and an admittance fee charged. At the last session of the Legislature an effort was made to broaden the Sunday laws so that motion-picture houses might open. Curiously enough, this was opposed by the theater owners generally. One of the leading cinema distributors and theater owners of Portland has long set its face against Sunday shows. Portland, and all of Maine, it avers, is a "six-day community"; to open theaters on Sundays would be to add a seventh day of operation costs, and yet to do no more business than is now done in six days.

The ruling secured by Church Federation officials may have blighting effect upon several local programs, such as that of the Portland Players who hold on six evenings during the winter business and social meetings with presentation of dramatic features of one kind or another. No admittance fee is charged; only members of the Players may ordinarily attend; but, carried to its full meaning, the statute could end the Players Sunday evening meetings.

Other Reaction

Reaction on the Portland Night program has been seen in other ways. Friends of disappointed candidates for the honor of representing the city on the program have been filling the mails with "letters to the editor," for the most part anonymous, with telephonic abuse of the judges, also anonymous chiefly, and with veritable propaganda directly to Major Bowes in New York, protesting the unfairness of the audition, asserting the professional status of the selected individual, and uttering wordy harangues "exposing" the alleged musical clique that autocratically dictate the music policy and program of the city.

Careful consideration and investigation by a Portland newspaper brought out that the young violinist chosen helps support her family by playing in the WPA orchestra for which she, with other amateurs and professionals are paid; and that the judges were the most thorough musicians to be found in Portland and of the best and most civic-minded stock.

New Celestial Object Is Sighted Mere 2,000,000 Miles From Earth

A tiny celestial object scarcely larger than a small mountain was overtaken by earth in its trip around the sun last week, and after rousing European astronomers to several nights of close vigil, whizzed along on its way.

It came within two or three million miles of earth, according to Harvard College Observatory, the American clearing house for news astronomical, probably closer than any large object other than the moon and one or two comets.

Rapidly Disappearing

In accordance with custom it has been named the "Delporte object" honoring the discoverer, Dr. E. C. Delporte of the Royal Observatory, Belgium. When first seen it was a star-like glimmer of approximately 12th magnitude, clearly visible, but only with telescopes of moderate power. Already it has fallen behind so far as to be visible only with the world's largest instruments. Soon it will be beyond the reach of these.

Many photographs have been made of it however, and astronomers may soon know exactly how close it came to rubbing elbows with our own globe, and how fast it is traveling.

Tracing Its Orbit

Dr. F. L. Whipple and Dr. L. E. Cunningham, who photographed it for Harvard, assert its orbit may be on the same plane with that of the earth. It apparently passes close to the orbits of Mercury, Venus, earth and Mars, taking from 1½ to two years to complete its circuit. With moderate success astronomers hope to be able to predict its next appearance within range of earthly telescopes.

Most asteroids, and there are some 50,000 known to be within range of the Mt. Wilson telescope, revolve between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars. Ceres with a diameter of 480 miles is the largest, but most of them are scarcely more than very large rocks. Eros, discovered in 1898, held the record for closest approach to earth at the time. Eros is approximately 20 miles in diameter and comes within 14,000,000 miles of the earth.

Recent Discovering

There have been two other notable discoveries made in this field since then, but until last week's unfoldments, the little planetoid or asteroid found in 1932 by Dr. Karl Reinmuth of Heidelberg and named by him "1932 HA," held the record for close approach. It was then thought to be the only one ever to come within the earth's orbit—1932 HA is slightly larger than the Delporte Object, being nearly a mile in diameter.

Goodwin Gets Another Brand of Office Weather

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, went in search of a straw hat today to replace the parka he ordered a fortnight ago when a steam pipe froze in his Public Works Building office and sent him storming from the building complaining of its chilliness. Today, possibly in an effort to correct the situation, a steam pipe burst, flooding the office with hot water.

A dome light was broken, a telephone was put out of order by the bursting and the room was flooded with water. Registrar Goodwin, in disgust, left for the State House to see officials.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Volume of Securities Trading Shows Decline as Prices Ease

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Recede In Relatively Light Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Stock market prices gave ground today in relatively dull trading.

While scattered rail equipments and specialties managed to swim against the current, most of the recent favorites exhibited a sagging trend. The reversal was attributed partly to technical influences following the lengthy and generally uninterrupted advance.

Around the final hour such issues as Baldwin preferred and common, Westinghouse Air Brake, American Locomotive, Celanese, Industrial Rayon and Yellow Truck were up fractions to a point or more.

Losers of as much included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, American Can, Consolidated Gas, North American, Great Northern, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe.

The late tone was heavy. Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Commodity Prices Mixed

Commodities were mixed. Wheat firmed and cotton was moderately lower. Bonds moved indefinitely. Leading foreign exchanges were up in terms of the dollar.

With both the Government and the utilities' interests claiming victory in Saturday's Federal Court decisions at Charlotte, N. C., followers of the power stocks appeared to be a bit confused as to market procedure.

Of much interest to the financial sector were the Government's tax proposals which may be submitted to Congress later this week. While nervous markets were expected to follow the introduction of various revenue measures by other than the Administration forces, the belief was expressed that no drastic tax bills would get through this session.

Bonds Are Lower

Both high- and low-yield bonds sank fractions to around a point in the bond market today.

In the U. S. Government list, Treasury 3¼s of 1943 the 4s and the 2¾s were down 1-32 to 3-32. The 3s of 1951 were in demand, however, and picked up a moderate fraction.

Guaranteed obligations were lower.

Investment circles explained the recessions in federals in terms of easiness in the dollar and the disposition of many to await a clearer outline of tax legislation.

In the corporate group, rails in the medium- and low-price brackets were soft in sympathy with carrier equities.

Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s and Missouri Pacific 5s were down fractions. St. Louis San Francisco 4½s gave up about a point.

The press of idle funds for employment was still in evidence and helped produce small rises in a few issues such as Armour 4½s, Santa Fe 4s and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s. American Rolling Mill 4½s, a recent aggressive mover on the upside because of its conversion privilege, lost a point. Utilities were steady.

Mild buying of South American loans featured the foreign sector.

Dollar Is Lower In Markets Abroad

By the Associated Press

The dollar declined in foreign exchange dealings today.

In New York the pound sterling advanced a cent to $4.99¼. In earlier London dealings the dollar had closed at the equivalent of 4.99 11-16 to the pound.

In New York the French franc was up .00⅛ of a cent to 6.67½ cents. This compared with the earlier Paris transactions in which the dollar had closed at the equivalent of 6.673 cents to the franc.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Trading in stocks was quiet today, interest being centered mainly in gold mining and oil shares, on Paris buying. Gilteedged securities held steady while transatlantic and armament issues declined on profit taking and the market closed irregular.

Paris: Heaviness prevailed in the Bourse today with rentes and international issues sinking to lower levels. The closing tone was irregular.

Berlin: Last week's firmness continued at the opening of the Boerse today but as business became limited the tendency turned uncertain and the market closed weak.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.99¼	.99¾	.98⅛	.98¾	+ ⅛
July	.89¼	.89¾	.88⅛	.88¾	+ ⅜
September	.88⅝	.89	.88¼	.88¼	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	.60⅞	.60⅞	.60½	.60⅝	— ⅛
July	.61¼	.61¼	.60⅝	.60⅝	— ⅛
September	.61⅜	.61⅜	.60½	.60½	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.29⅛	.29⅛	.28⅜	.28⅝	— ⅛
July	.28½	.28½	.28⅜	.28⅜	— ⅛
September	.28⅜	.28⅜	.28⅛	.28⅛	— ⅛
Rye					
May	.57½	.57⅝	.56¾	.56¾	— ½
July	.56⅜	.56⅜	.55¾	.55⅞	— ½
September	.56	.56	.55½	.56	+ ¼

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Winnipeg Wheat				
May	.84¾	.83⅞	.84⅛	—⅜
July	.85½	.84⅞	.85⅛	—⅜
October	.84⅜	.84⅜	.84⅛	+⅜

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
New York					
March	11.19	11.25	11.16	11.16	—.03
May	10.75	10.82	10.74	10.74	—.03
July	10.43	10.50	10.39	10.39	—.13
October	10.12	10.15	10.05	10.05	—.12
December	10.14	10.17	10.05	10.05	—.13

Spots 11.31, down 14 points. Tone at close steady.

	Open	High	Low	Last	N-t Chg
Liverpool					
January	5.39	5.39	5.35	5.36	—.07
March	5.81	5.81	5.77	5.78	—.10
May	5.74	5.74	5.69	5.70	—.09
July	5.65	5.65	5.61	5.62	—.08
October	5.44	5.44	5.39	5.40	—.08

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		Last	Feb.24	Feb.21
74¾	68⅛	2½	Acme Steel	71¼	71¼	6
13⅞	10⅞	.10b	Arams Express	13½	13⅜	13¾
35¾	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	34½	34½	..
25.	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	23	22⅝	22⅝
21½	11⅜	..	Advance Rumely	2¾	2½	2⅝
8½	7⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	8	7¾	7¾
3⅜	2	..	Airway Elec App	3⅛	3	3
17⅜	15⅛	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	15½	15⅝
45⅞	27½	..	Allegheny pr pf (h)	42	42	42
4⅜	2¼	..	Allegheny Corp (h)	2¾	4⅛	4⅛
30⅝	12⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	29	28	29
29⅛	12½	..	Allegheny pfxw (h)	29	28	28⅛
29½	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	29¼	27	29¼
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	38	37½	37¾
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26¼	25⅛	25½
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	168	165½	168
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7⅞	7½	7½
72⅞	69	5	Allied Stores pf	73	73	73
47¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	44½	43¼	44½
23⅞	20½	1	Alpha Port Cem	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
47½	37⅞	2g	Amal Leather pf	42	40½	42
87	75	2	Amerada	84⅛	84	84¼
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	60	60	60
47⅜	42½	.50b	Am Bank Note	43⅜	43	43⅜
24⅛	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	24⅜	23¼	23¾
50⅜	42½	6	Am Crys Sug pf	93	92½	92½
132½	125¼	1g	Am Brake S&F	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜
134½	118½	4g	Am Brake S&F pf	130	130	130
41	32⅜	..	Am Can	118¼	115⅜	116¾
72⅛	65	..	Am Car & Fdry	40	39⅛	39⅝
44½	31	..	Am Car & Fdry pf	72¼	72	72
30⅞	27	..	Am Chain	42½	41½	41⅝
2¾	1½	..	Am Com Alcohol	31⅜	30⅜	30⅜
9⅝	7	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7½	7⅞
17⅜	12¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	38¼	38¼	38¼
18	13	.1	Am & For Pw 2pf	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hawaiian	17½	16⅝	16⅝
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	7½	6⅞	7⅜
39¼	37	2.40	Am Hide & L pf	42	40½	42
4⅜	3	..	Am Home Pr	38	37¾	38
35⅜	25½	..	Am Ice	4⅜	4¼	4¼
127⅛	109⅜	..	Am Locomotive	35⅞	34¼	35
93	73¼	..	Am Locomotive pf	124¼	12	12
15	10¼	..	Am International	33	93	93
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Loco pf	137⅜	13½	13¾
133	130	4g	Am Machine & Met	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
29⅞	25	.80	Am Metal	127	127	127
39¼	35½	1½	Am Mach&Fy	26	25¼	25½
11¾	7½	..	Am News	38½	38⅜	38½
47	36⅜	1¼	Am Power & Lt	8⅝	8⅛	8½
56¼	42	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	39½	39	39½
27⅝	22½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	46½	45¾	46½
34	29⅜	1.20	Am Radiator	24⅜	23½	24⅜
108	89⅞	.5	Am Rolling Mill	33½	32⅞	33
26¼	20⅜	..	Am Safety Razor	109	108½	108½
31	25⅞	.2	Am Seating vtc	23¾	23¼	23¾
69⅞	56¾	.50b	Am Shipbuilding	29⅜	29	29¾
105¾	104	.6	Am Smelt & Ref	67½	66¾	67
102½	95¼	.5	Am Smelt & Ref pf	105½	105½	105½
104	96⅜	.5	Am Sm Ref Pfries	95¾	95	95½
33⅜	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	97	97	97
140¼	136	.6	Am Tobacco B	32	31⅜	31¾
36	33⅞	.2*	Am Tobacco pf	142	142	142
58½	52	.2	Am Sugar Ref	34¼	34	34¼
178	155¾	.9	Am Tel & Tel	56¼	54	56⅛
8½	6¼	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	174¾	174¼	174½
35	29	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
26⅜	23⅝	1*	Am Sum Tob	29	29	29
24¼	21¼	1	Am Wat W & E	23¾	23¾	23¾
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	22	21⅞	22⅛
76¾	62⅝	.1b	Am Woolen pf	10	9¾	10
2	1⅞	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	64⅛	64	64⅛
10	7⅛	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6⅝	4⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	7¾	7¾	7¾
44	26	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	5⅝	5½	5⅝
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Cop	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝
24½	15½	.60	Anaconda Wire	45⅛	45⅛	45
111	104¾	6½	Anchor Cap	23½	22⅞	23⅜
15	11⅜	..	Anchor Cap pf	109½	109½	109½
15	12½	..	Andes Copper	14¼	14¼	14¼
110½	105¾	.7	A P W Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Del pf	109	109	109
84	66¼	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝
102½	95¼	.50	Arnold Constable	82½	81⅜	82½
21¼	8⅛	..	Aratloom Corp	12	11⅞	12
52½	47⅝	1½	Armstrong Cork	20⅝	19⅞	19½
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	48¼	47¼	48
101	98	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	14¾	14½	14⅝
77¾	59	2b	Atchison T&SF	98½	88	98½
102	90¾	5	Atchison pf	76½	76½	77
33¾	29	..	Atl Coast Line	104	102½	104
16⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	35½	34¼	34¾
34	27⅛	1	Atl Refining	15¾	15	15¾
73	48	2*	Atlas Powder	32½	31	32¼
121½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	66	63	63
30¼	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	121½	121½	121½
50⅛	40¾	..	Auburn Auto	25⅝	25⅝	27
10⅛	8⅜	..	Austin Nichols	47⅞	46⅝	47⅜
6¾	4⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	9	8⅜	8⅞

—B—

6¾	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6⅞	6⅛	6¼
44¾	37⅜	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	53¼	48½	51¾
24¼	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	23¾	22¾	23⅛
34¼	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	33⅜	32½	32½
110⅜	109	6½	Bamberger pf	110½	110½	110½
48½	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	48¾	48	48½
17⅞	13¼	..	Barker Bros	15½	15¼	15¼
88½	83¼	..	Barker Bros pf	85½	85½	85½
18⅜	14⅜	.60f	Barnsdall A	17½	17⅛	17¼
114¼	111½	7	Baruk Cg pf	114	114	114
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	19½	19½	19¾
90½	85	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	87½	87½	87½
15⅜	13¼	1	Belding Hem	15½	15¼	15⅜
26⅞	21⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	25¼	25	25
23½	20	.20e	Beneficial Ind Ln	21¾	21⅜	21½
56¼	48	2f	Best & Co	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝
59⅞	49⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	129¾	128	129¾
132½	120¼	..	Beth Steel pf	39½	38⅛	38¾
28⅜	23	.25f	Bigelow Sanford	29½	15¼	29¾
29½	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
26½	20⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	24½	24	24½
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	56	55¼	56
45	39⅜	2f	Bon Ami B	41	41	41
80⅛	64	2	Borden	28⅞	28½	28⅝
11½	7¾	..	Borg Warner	78⅛	78	78
17⅜	14½	..	Boston & Maine	10	9¾	9¾
66	51½	.2	Botany A pf (h)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Briggs Mfg	59	58¼	58½
56	46	3	Bridgeport Brass	18	17⅜	18
46	40¼	3	Briggs & Strat	57	56	56¼
59⅜	47¾	.6	Brooklyn Man T	45	44½	45
81¼	44½	..	Brooklyn M T pf	99⅛	99½	99½
41⅜	33½	.3g	Brooklyn Queens	8⅞	7⅞	7⅞
58½	52	3	Brooklyn Q pf	42	40¾	40¾
10⅞	8⅞	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	53½	53½	53½
14¼	8⅞	..	Brunswick Bake	10¾	10⅜	10¾
17⅛	11⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	13⅞	13	13⅜
112	102¼	2m	Bucyrus E pf	18⅝	18¼	18⅜
3¼	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
12¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	12	11⅞	11⅞
13⅜	12	..	Budd Wheel	13¼	12⅜	12¾
23⅜	22¾	..	Bullard	27½	27⅜	27½
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	18	16½	18
2⅜	1⅞	..	Burco B (h)	2	1⅞	1⅞
14¾	7⅜	.60f	Burns Bros pf (h)	12	11¾	11¾
34¾	25⅜	.60f	Burroughs Add	31⅞	31¾	31½
25⅜	21½	..	Bush Term (h)	5	4⅞	4⅞
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20¾	20⅜	20½
4⅛	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	3¾	3⅜	3¾
3⅜	1	..	Butterick (h)	2⅞	2	2⅛
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	23½	23	23½

—M—

37⅝	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	36	35¾	35¾
17⅜	8	..	Callahan	11¾	11¼	11¾
35⅞	30	1f	Campbell W&C	34	33	34
16¾	13¼	..	Canada Dry	14⅛	13¾	13⅞
16	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	15⅜	15	15⅛
45½	39¼	2	Canton Mills	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
18⅜	13	..	Capital Admin	18½	18	18⅜
49⅞	45¾	3	Capital A pf	48⅝	48¼	48⅝
10⅜	9⅛	5	Caro C&O st	100	100	100
11⅜	9¾	.20	Carriers & Gen C	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜
13⅜	9½	..	Case Thresh	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
130	116	4	Case T pf	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
57⅛	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70¾	69½	70¼
32¼	27⅞	..	Celanese Corp	30⅛	28¾	29⅜
31⅜	25⅝	1½	Celotex Co n	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞
32¼	25⅝	..	Central Aguirre	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛
5¼	4⅞	..	Cent RR of NJ	28	28	28½
9¾	8⅜	..	Century Ribbon	55	54½	55
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
16¾	13⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝
89½	80½	..	Certain-Teed pf	88	87¾	88
42¾	22¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	41	39	41
74½	59	.3	Chesapeake Corp	71	70¼	70¼
61	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	60	59½	59½
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2¾	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼
6¼	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¾	4½	4¾
8⅛	4	..	Chi Gt W pf (h)	7⅜	6⅞	7
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛
5⅞	3	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	5½	5	5
12⅛	7¾	..	Chi & N'western (h)	4⅞	4½	4⅝
20½	16⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18½	17⅜	18
7	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55¾	55¼	55⅝
7⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	3	2	3
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30¼	25½	2	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅝	6½	6½
11⅜	7	..	Chicasha Cot O	27½	27	27½
99½	85½	.4	Childs Company	10	9⅞	9⅞
110¾	100¾	4½	Chrysler	98	96¾	96⅞
197⅜	151¼	..	Cities Ser & Co	109	109	109
86½	72½	6½	City Ice & F pf	18¼	18	18¼
43¾	..	..	City Stores	84	7	83⅜
32⅜	22¾	.80	Clark Equipment	63¾	63¼	63¾
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	32	31½	31½
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	62	62	62
20½	18⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	94	94	94
51⅞	45¼	.50b	Collins & Aikman	18¾	18½	18⅝
18	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	48½	48¼	48¼
9¾	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	16	16	16
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	8⅝	8½	8⅜
36¼	21½	..	Colo & Southern	42¼	42	42
34¾	19⅛	..	Colo & So 1pf	34¾	33	34¼
33½	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	34	33	34
20⅜	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	16¾	16⅛	16½
90	80¾	5	Columbia G pf B	90¾	90	90¾
45½	36	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	38	37¼	37¼
109	94	4f	Columbian C vtc n	104½	104	104½
51¼	47½	2¾	Columbia P pf	47¼	47	47
523⅜	44	2	Comm Credit	49½	48½	48½
114	110	5½	Comm Cred pf	113	113	113
64⅜	55	3f	Comm Inv Tr	61¼	60¾	60¾
24⅜	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	24⅜	23½	23¾
82	62	3	Comwlth & So	33⅜	31⅜	33⅜
19½	16	2e	Comwlth &S 6pf	66¾	66	66¾
11½	8¾	..	Congress Cigar	19	19	19
44½	40½	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	11¼	11	11⅜
20	15½	..	Congoleum Nairn	41	39⅝	39⅝
7⅛	5½	..	Conn Ry & Lt	16¼	16	16
20⅛	18	.50m	Consol Film I pf	6¾	6¼	6⅜
13⅜	9¼	1	Consol Cigar	19	18¾	19
38⅝	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	11¾	11¾	11¾
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	34¼	33¼	33¾
6½	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	106¼	106	106½
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	5⅝	5¼	5¼
11⅝	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	14⅜	13¾	13⅞
4	3⅛	..	Consol Textile (h)	10	9¼	9¼
2	1	..	Container N	1⅛	1	1
78½	72¼	6½	Cons Cig pf ww	22⅞	22¼	22¼
17¾	10⅜	..	Cont Baking A	76½	76½	76½
7¾	6¾	..	Cont Baking B	17¾	17	17⅜
67¼	57⅜	4	Cont Baking pf	2⅝	2½	2½
73⅜	63⅛	3	Cont Can	75	75	75⅜
23⅜	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	79	77¾	77½
46	41½	1.20f	Cont Insurance	22¼	21⅞	22
3¼	2¾	..	Cont Motors	45	44½	44½
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	3½	3	3
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	37	36¾	37
78⅛	68⅞	3	Corn Products	64⅜	63¾	63¾
6⅞	5⅛	.2	Cot'y	77½	76½	77
37⅞	37	.25e	Cream of Wheat	6½	6¼	6⅜
18¾	17	1	Crosley Radio	37	37	37
54¼	43¾	1	Crown Cork & S	17½	17¼	17¼
				50¼	50¼	50½

1936 High	1936 Low	Div. in $		Last	Feb.24	Feb.21
47¼	45½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	47	46⅝	46⅝
10⅛	7⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	7¼	9	9¼
41	35	..	Crucible Steel	38	37½	37⅜
18⅛	11	..	Cuba Co	11½	8	7⅞
11¾	6½	..	Cuba Ry pf	2¼	2¼	2½
97⅛	63½	..	Cuban Am Sug	16	16	16
44½	39½	2½	Cuban Am S pf	12½	10⅞	11⅞
23⅛	20	..	Curtis Publishg	95⅞	92	95
104	101	7	Curtis2Pub pf	39¼	39	39
6⅜	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	20⅝	20	20⅛
17⅞	10½	..	Curtiss Wright A	103½	103½	103¼
56	43¼	.25b	Cutler Hammer	6½	6¼	6⅜

—D—

75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	73	71¼	71¼
31	27	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	29¾	29¼	29¾
25¼	22	.50†	Deisel W G Co	23½	22¾	23⅛
52	36¼	..	Del & Hudson	23⅛	15¾	..
23⅛	15¾	..	Del Lack & W	51	49¼	49¼
9⅜	4⅜	..	Denver R G pf (h)	22¾	21⅝	22
5½	42	2	Devoe & Ral A	8⅝	8¾	8¾
119½	115¾	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	57	55⅜	57
36½	30	1.50	Distiller Cp Seag	116½	116½	116½
40⅛	37¼	1½†	Diamond Match	31¼	30½	30⅝
41⅜	38	1½†	Diamond2M pf	38	38	..
52¾	41½	.75e	Dome Mines	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	48	48	48
75¾	50⅜	.75e	Douglas A	10½	10½	10½
7¾	6	..	Dunhill Inter	71½	69¾	69¾
18¼	14½	1	Duplan Silk	7¾	7¼	7¾
115½	114⅜	6	Duplan Silk pf	107	107	107
150¼	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	147¾	146¾	146¾
115¾	114	5	Duquesne Lt pf	114¾	114¾	114¾

—E—

97⅞	71¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9	8½	8½
163½	156½	5f	Eastman Kodak	161	160¼	161
32½	28½	1f	Eaton Mfg	32½	31½	31⅞
9¼	7¾	..	Eitingon Schild	7¾	7¾	7¾
44⅜	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	42¾	42¼	42¼
17⅜	13⅜	..	Elec Boat	7¾	6½	.2fe
12¼	6¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	49⅜	29½	..
49⅜	29½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	52¼	32¾	..
52¼	32¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	55¼	52	2f
55¼	52	..	Elec Sto Battery	52⅝	52¼	52¾
5⅜	1½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	3⅜	1½	..
69	62⅛	3	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
134	125¾	7	Endicott Johnson	67	67	67
12½	7½	..	Engineers Pub S	129¾	129	129¼
58	45½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	8½	8	8½
64	55	..	Engineers PS 6pf	51½	51½	51½
62½	48	..	Engineers Sup ww	57	57	57
7⅜	6	..	Equitable Off Big	55	55	55
17⅜	11⅝	..	Erie RR	7¼	7	7
27¾	16⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	17¼	16½	16¾
15	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14	13¾	14
40⅞	33	1	Evans Products	33⅛	33	33

—F—

3⅝	2¾	..	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3
13⅜	11½	..	Fairbanks pf	12	12	12
49¼	34¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	46¼	46⅛	46⅛
			Fajardo Sug	32¼	31⅝	32⅛
23⅞	19¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	20¾	20½	20¾
73	60	..	Fed Min & Sm	73	73	73
93½	79⅞	..	Fed M & S pf	91	91	91
11¾	7⅜	.20c	Fed Motor Tr	11½	10⅝	10⅞
4¼	2½	..	Fed Screw W	5⅛	4¾	4¾
42	20½	1	Fed Water Serv 3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

Business and Industry

FHA Plans Homes With Loan Payments Cheaper Than Rent

Commerce and Finance

Railroad Buying Favorable Factor In Steel Industry

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Railroad buying of steel, both for rails and rolling stock, continues to be the outstandingly favorable element in the steel trade picture. Rail orders are estimated at 370,000 tons since Dec. 1, compared with 111,000 tons in the same period a year previous. In the same period freight car purchases are estimated at 17,500 against 940 a year previous.

The magazine Steel estimated that "including car repair material, it is probable that the railroads have purchased more than 600,000 tons of steel since Dec. 1." The railroads have ordered 53 steam locomotives already in 1936 against a total of only 28 in all in 1935. It is estimated that some 60,000 freight and passenger cars and 300 locomotives may be purchased this year.

Auto Trade Buying Uncertain

Iron Age reports that "the trend of automobile production remains highly uncertain and steel buying consequently is definitely limited. Used car stocks are as serious a problem to the automotive industry as protracted bad weather, as both factors are quickly reflected in sales of new cars."

The price situation is still uncertain in light steel products. American Metal Market reports that prices have got out of hand in wire, sheets, and strip so that it has grown clear that unless something is done within a few days to stiffen the markets open reductions will have to be announced. Iron Age says the $3 differential which has been allowed to the automobile industry is being extended to other buyers.

Particular attention is attracted to this weakness because it appears to come from the larger and stronger companies rather than the smaller firms. One explanation is that the larger companies' costs have recently been lowered by the installation of continuous rolling mills, a new development in steel making which has advanced rapidly during the depression.

Some Shading of Prices

The smaller companies who put in such installations were content to go along with the former price level. With the larger companies now coming into heavy production however, they are said to be shading prices in order to get the benefit of larger tonnage, thus handing on to the buyers, which in this case means largely the automobile companies, a part at least of the saving over the old handrolling methods.

Construction steel takings continue better than last year but still too small to add substantially to the prospects for steel operations. Scrap steel prices continue their upward trend, still apparently helped in part by freezing weather.

Favorable steel operating prospects were again advertised by last week's rise in steel shares, repeating the bullish action of the previous week. Feature of the steel shares was United States Steel's breaking through its two-year high with a sudden uprush of 5 points in one day to 65, making an advance in a single fortnight of about 14 points.

Ilsey Wants Canada To Balance Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 21—The greatest step Canada could take toward business recovery would be to balance the budget, and the most important single item is the increase of foreign trade, declared Hon. J. L. Ilsey, Minister of National Revenue, in a recent address here before the Canadian Club.

In a statement issued by the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. Ilsey pointed out that an economist said that without increasing the rate of taxation all Government budgets could be balanced in Canada if the national income is increased by $1,000,000,000.

According to the same authority, the national income could be increased by this amount if the export trade of the country is increased by between $200,000,000 and $500,000,000 annually. Therefore, if these deductions could be accepted, as he believed they could, it is apparent that the efforts of the people and government should be directed toward increasing the export trade.

Prudential Made Assignee Of FHA Insured Mortgages

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced that the Prudential Insurance Company of America has been approved as an assignee for FHA insured mortgages.

With this approval, the company may buy, sell and service the mortgages, but may not make direct loans to homeowners.

The action, said Administrator Stewart McDonald, means the company "is going actively into the market for the purchase of insured mortgages from other financial institutions which have been approved as mortgagees."

Pittsburgh Coal Has Most Workers in Last 8 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Feb. 24—Representative of the whole great Pittsburgh soft coal mining district, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, largest producer in this field, today is employing more men than at any previous time during the last eight years, according to J. D. A. Morrow, president of the company. He attributed the production step-up to the unusual demand for fuel this winter.

"We are working at capacity in every one of our 21 mines," said Mr. Morrow. "We cannot put any more men on. They are handling as much coal as can be put out. More men would be in each other's way."

Uneven and Sharp Downturns Develop In Livestock Mart

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—All species of livestock were under pressure during the past week. Higher prices came early as a rule, being an upshot of record cold weather. But rising temperatures brought more cattle, hogs, and sheep with the result that uneven and sharp downturns developed on the rank and file of light steers and yearlings, light hogs and pigs, and fat lambs.

Only better grade medium weight and weighty steers showed any strength, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. United States Department of Agriculture. Some medium grade light hogs sold off as much as $1 and the general down turn on fat lambs was 25-35c.

The practical top on weighty fed steers was $11.65, finished Show type yearlings at $13 being disregarded as a criterion of the general market. Better grade heavies sold at $10.50-$11.50 as a rule, eastern order buyers taking these.

Very few light steers sold above $10, the outside on good to choice yearlings being $10.75. It was the liberal supply of warmed up and shortfed light steers scaling 950 pounds downward and selling at $8.50 downward which showed the most downturn—as much as 50c in instances.

Stocker and feeder demand was improving as the week closed, several loads of meaty feeders turning at $7-$8 and demand a little broader for thin kinds selling at $6.75 down to $5.75.

After selling up to $11.20, a new high for the season, the top on hogs closed at $10.70, with little above $10.55. More medium grade light hogs and pigs showed up, evidently an echo of the storm, with attendant unsatisfactory feeding conditions and small weight gains. Good and choice 180-250-pound butchers closed the week at $10.40-$10.60, big weight butchers at $10.15-$10.50, and weighty sows at $9.25-$9.65.

General bearishness pervades the lamb trade to such an extent that good and choice offerings are now selling at $9.75-$10. Runs showed only a mild increase, but the dressed lamb trade is very bearish.

Industry Drops 650,000 From Pay Rolls in January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A post-holiday decline in retail trade last month was held largely responsible by the Labor Department for a drop of 650,000 persons from industrial pay rolls.

The department's monthly survey showed pay rolls declined $17,900,000 from December.

Compared with January 1935, however, employment was up by 470,000 persons and weekly pay rolls were $24,500,000 greater.

Factory employment declined 1.8 per cent from December to January, and factory pay rolls went down 5.7 per cent.

Secretary Perkins said employment had held up better than expected last month and emphasized that employment from December to January had dropped in 12 of the last 16 years.

Miss Perkins told reporters she was encouraged by the fact that production had fallen off more than employment and that she did not consider the drop to be any sign of a check in industrial recovery.

Radio Corp. Profit $5,126,873 in 1935

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Radio Corp. of America in its annual report issued yesterday showed net profit of $5,126,873 for 1935 compared with $4,249,264 for 1934.

The profits, after deducting dividends on the 7 per cent preferred A stock were equal to $4.42 a share on the $5 dividend preferred B shares. In 1934 the balance was equal to $3.28 a share of the preferred B.

Under a recapitalization plan announced Feb. 1 the company made known its intention to retire the outstanding preferred A shares at the callable price of $55 and to issue new $3.50 convertible first preferred and common stock in exchange for the present B preferred.

On the basis of the new capitalization, which is yet to be ratified by the stockholders, the profit for 1935 would, after allowing for dividends on the new $3.50 preferred stock, amount to around 13 cents a share on 13,897,965 common shares to be outstanding upon consummation of the plan.

Reviewing the year's operations, James G. Harboard, chairman, and David Sarnoff, president, reported that each quarter showed a gain over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Gross income of the corporation from all sources amounted to $89,228,898, compared with $78,756,994 for 1934.

Newspaper Advertising Up In January Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Newspaper advertising declined 6.6 per cent during January as compared with December, according to Printer's Ink.

This represents the change in January newspaper linage from December after the usual adjustments including correction for seasonal change.

For January, 1936 the index finger stood at 79.1, as compared with 84.7 for the preceding month.

The January index, however, also shows that there has been a pick-up of 7.6 per cent from January a year ago when it registered 73.5.

The Printers' Ink compilation uses an index figure of 100 to represent the average of newspaper advertising linage for the five-year period, 1928 to 1932.

Monitor's Business Index Shows Declining Tendency Is Checked

The decline for seven successive weeks in business activity as recorded by The Christian Science Monitor weekly index has been checked in the latest week for which data are available. The preliminary index on Feb. 15 remains unchanged from 102.0 on Feb. 8, and compares with 97.7 on Feb. 16, 1935.

Business reports for the week, though still mixed, are generally more favorable. Among the constituents of the index, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production registered declines, the former more than seasonal, but for the latter, the decrease was slight and less than seasonal and the adjusted index rose. Miscellaneous car loadings gained more than the usual season increment.

Steel activity advanced during the week; automobile output rose substantially and coal operations increased sharply. The weather loomed large again as the retarding factor in the construction industry, in retail sales and in waterway transportation. In the case of retail sales, however, some gains were reported, and in the heavy apparel lines, retailers' stocks have been practically depleted and manufacturers have been swamped with orders.

Railroad purchases of rails and equipment continue a dominant factor in the steel industry but interest is being focused upon the activity in the scrap market. With steel mills unable to move scrap from their own frozen piles, demand for iron and steel scrap has forced up prices and rail transportation has benefited because of the tieup of the waterways.

There has been some abatement of the recent fears of inflation but business is still more or less apprehensive of the Washington situation and is exercising caution until more definite moves are taken toward budget balancing.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Feb. 15* 1936	Feb. 8 1936	Feb. 16 1935
Combined index	102.0	102.0	97.7
Bk deb outside NYC	93.1	93.6	91.3
Elec power prod.	118.2	117.9	106.7
Car loadings, misc.	94.7	94.4	95.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Despite the fact that Washington's birthday cut the trading period to five days, the stock exchange turned over last week the largest volume of share trading for any such period since, February, 1934. Total volume was approximately 16,000,000 shares. On Monday and Wednesday volume exceeded the 4,000,000 mark. Monday's volume of 4,750,000 shares was the largest since July 21, 1933, when the collapse of the Roosevelt inflation market resulted in a 9,000,000 share day. It brought trading volume for the year to date up to the 100,000,000 mark, four times the volume for the corresponding period of 1935.

Surprise and wonderment continue to be expressed at this heavy volume and the still rising prices, in view of the failure of broker's loans to rise. There was a slight increase last week, but this followed a substantial decline since the first of the year. Stocks are evidently being bought for cash. Many brokerage houses have substantial credit balances for their customers instead of the usual debit balances that go with market trading.

Question SEC Control

To the minds in the Street who believe in credit controls this raises the question of whether an "unhealthy" advance in stocks, assuming that such can be recognized at the time, could actually be curbed by the braking mechanisms established since 1933. As usually happens the brakes have been constructed to apply to the point where the last excess of optimism was generated, and financial optimism seldom develops or needs braking twice in the same place.

Federal control of the stock market, through Regulation T of the Federal Reserve Board, applies to marginal trading, but the market is going up without any appreciable increase in marginal operations. The brakes therefore have little to bite on. Wonder is expressed, for example, that despite the present high federal margin requirement of 55 per cent cash, stock prices continue to advance as briskly as in laissez-faire days.

Another aspect of the market exciting comment is the steep price-to-earnings ratios at which stocks now sell. Many stocks are now selling at 100 or more times 1935 earnings, a price which discounts a tremendous amount of business improvement and earnings leverage. Many observers who insist on their "long-term" bullishness nevertheless complain of the difficulty of finding individual issues not overpriced on this basis.

Capital Flotations Larger

Utilities naturally turned in a poor performance after the TVA decision, despite the fact that it decided little. Monday noon a misconstruction of Chief Justice Hughes' initial paragraphs led to a swirl of utility buying and the final words of the decision to a drastic countermove which brought substantial losses for the day, followed by further declines Tuesday and Wednesday.

Capital flotations for the week were slightly larger, totalling about $53,000,000 against $25,000,000 the previous week. The two largest issues, Connecticut River Power and Public Service of Oklahoma, moved out immediately despite the TVA decision. However, bond houses were beginning to speed up their operations, with the big bulge in bond offerings getting very near. The size of the coming market may be seen from the number of very large offerings scheduled soon.

This week will see Morgan Stanley offering $55,000,000 of New York Edison 3¼s, and Dillon Read $15,000,000 of Loew's 3½s. Other big issues in prospect later are Consolidated Gas $70,000,000, Consumers' Power $50,000,000, $45,000,000 Jones & Laughlin, $85,000,000 Youngstown Sheet & Tube, $70,000,000 National Dairy Products, $17,000,000 Kingdom of Norway, $60,000,000 New York Central, $90,000,000 Pacific Gas & Electric, Remington-Rand $20,000,000, Shell Oil $60,000,000, Virginian Railway $70,000,000. The Jones & Laughlin issue will be one of the largest "new money" offerings in years. The P. G. & E. offering will be the largest ever to be registered with the SEC.

Foreign Registrations Slow

Registration of foreign security issues, required before March 1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, continued even slower last week. Applications came in from Japan and Hungary. Uncertainty increases about Britain, Germany, China, and a number of European and South American countries. The Stock Exchange is reported trying to persuade the SEC to permit some kind of market, perhaps similar to the "unlisted trading departments" now in dispute, to continue for the protection of investors caught with unregistered issues. Another possibility is a further postponement of the dead-line.

The movement toward a "Regulation U" for bank loans on security collateral seems to be getting nowhere. Several loan officers of New York banks went to Washington about it last week. The American Bankers' Association has come out against it. Banks are already subject to one kind or another of control by the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, state banking departments, and their own clearing houses. Now come the brokers and ask to have the banks further regulated as to security loans, and Chairman Landis of the SEC wants them to fill out regular registration forms in order to have their stocks traded. The banks are hardly enthusiastic.

Hearing on Unlisted Trading

Wall Street will be greatly interested in the hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the SEC's proposed amendments to the 1934 Act on "unlisted" and "over-the-counter" trading. Representatives of the Curb, the big board, the New York Security Dealers' Association, and the Investment Bankers' Association are expected to be present. There was much interest in the report that President Oliver J. Troster of the New York Security Dealers' Association will not oppose the plan to extend unlisted trading "if properly administered."

The foreign exchange market was quiet, the dollar slightly weak. The discounts on future francs shrunk with the announcement of the £40,000,000 sterling credit for France.

Speculation is rife about the coming Treasury financing. On March 15, about $450,000,000 of Treasury bills mature, but about $450,000,000 of quarterly income tax payments are expected, $100,000,000 above those of a year ago. In April comes a maturity of $560,000,000. It is thought possible that the bills will be refunded, the income tax receipts turned into the general fund to help meet bonus requirements in June, and an offering brought out to handle the April maturity.

Home Building Up 170 P. C. in 1935 Says Labor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A Labor Department report of a 170 per cent spurt in home building last year coincided with an announcement that the Housing Administration was searching for construction methods through which low-income groups could buy homes for $1800.

New homes were provided for more than 75,000 families during 1935, the Labor Department said, adding that the number of all new buildings started last year was 28 per cent over 1934. The cost was 70.3 per cent higher.

Plans $1800 Homes

Stewart McDonald, the housing administrator, seeking to provide homes on which loan payments would be "cheaper than rent," said the FHA has been working on methods of cutting building costs for several months.

Plans are being drafted, he added, for homes costing around $1800, containing two bedrooms, living room, bathroom and kitchen, together with heating and electric wiring systems.

Persons with incomes as low as $800 a year might buy such houses, through long-term amortized mortgages, the administrator said. He added the homes would be of frame construction, and that first plans for them might be completed within two months.

Meanwhile, the Home Owners Loan corporation was disclosed to be the owner of almost $6,000,000 worth of homes, acquired through foreclosures.

$6,000,000 Foreclosures

A total of 1246 homes have been acquired, of which 29 have been sold and 611 rented. Former mortgagors still are occupying 145, however, under provisions of state redemption laws, and 461 are vacant, "held for sale, or rent."

The corporation realized $110,672 on the 29 properties sold, or about $5000 more than they cost the HOLC. Homes have been acquired in all states except Maine Kentucky, North Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Montana and Wyoming.

The labor department said there had been a sharp rise in apartment house construction in 1935, with building permits in this classification up 385 per cent. Hotel construction was 300 per cent over 1934 and one-family dwellings rose 142.6 per cent.

Fifty P. C. Rise In 400 Representative Stocks During 1935

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—A 50 per cent rise in the average price of 400 representative stocks during the last year is reported by the Federal Reserve Board with a quick notation that cash and not speculative credit had fostered the climb.

At the same time, the board reiterated that the powers given it to raise and lower margin requirements on collateral stocks gave it control over speculative credit.

"For the most part the increase in prices reflected cash purchases and was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in bank loans on securities," the board said in its monthly bulletin.

"The absence of flotation of new issues other than for refunding outstanding issues contributed in an important degree to the rise in prices of existing securities."

The board said its power to raise margin requirements provided an "instrument for controlling the demand for credit from speculators in the stock market without restricting the supply for other borrowers."

Plan for Reorganization Of Price Brothers, Ltd.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (AP)—A new plan for reorganization of Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., newsprint firm operating in bankruptcy, was announced. The plan calls for purchase of all the assets for cash of more than $20,000,000.

The offer was made by a newly organized company, Pacona, Ltd., of which Aime Geoffrion, K. C., of Montreal is president. It was announced in a letter to unsecured creditors, preferred and common shareholders of Price Brothers, signed by Gordon W. Scott, trustee-in-bankruptcy.

The new company, Geoffrion said in a statement issued with Scott's announcement, was formed by Lehman brothers, New York bankers, and by Aluminum Limited, which controls the Saguenay Power Company, Limited (formerly Duke-Price Power Company, Limited), the Roberval & Saguenay Railway Company and other unsecured creditors for Price Brothers.

The plan contemplates paying off bondholders in full, principal as well as interest. The cash payment for principal amount of the bonds will involve $11,061,000, it is indicated, and four years' arrears of interest would require $2,650,000, or a total payment to bondholders in cash of approximately $13,700,000.

Stock in National Grange Fire Insurance Offered

Of a total issue of 25,000 shares of capital stock of the National Grange Fire Insurance Company of New Hampshire, 10,000 shares are being offered to the public by Bond & Goodwin, investment bankers, of Boston. The balance of the issue is being offered to the public by the company. Shares, with a par value of $10, will be issued at a price of $16.50 making total value of the issue $415,500.

The company was organized Dec. 30, 1935, to do business as an automobile, fire, theft and reinsurance company. It will start operation with a substantial nucleus of business turned over to it by Rural Underwriters Corporation, Inc.

Orlando L. Martin of Plainfield, Vt., is president and chief officer of the company.

Your Income Tax

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used in making professional calls or for other professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible.

Physicians and dentists who keep in the waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment.

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Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. Automobile liability insurance may be deducted only when the automobile is used wholly in pursuit of the taxpayer's profession, and the cost of the entire upkeep may legitimately be claimed as a professional expense.

Commodity Prices Rise to 80.6 P. C. Of the 1926 Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Wholesale commodity prices increased during the week ended Feb. 15 to 80.6 per cent of the 1926 average, spurred mostly by the rise in foods and farm products, according to the United States Department of Labor.

A rise of 1.3 per cent in foods and of 0.6 per cent in farm product prices largely accounted for the 0.2 per cent increase in the all-commodity index.

The advance in the foods group was mainly due to increases in wholesale prices of meats, butter, rye flour, canned apricots, coffee, and edible tallow. Lower prices were reported for cheese, wheat flour, canned peaches and pears, dried fruits, cured beef and dressed poultry in the New York market, lard, pepper, raw sugar, and vegetable oils. The present index—84.0—is 1.1 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago.

The farm products group rose to a new high for the year, despite a decline of 2.3 per cent in the subgroup of grains caused by falling prices for rye and wheat. The livestock and poultry subgroup averaged fractionally lower. Higher prices were reported for corn, oats, calves, cows, hogs, lambs, cotton, eggs, oranges, white potatoes, and wool. This week's farm products index—79.9—is 0.9 per cent above the level for the corresponding week of a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Feb. 15 1936	Feb. 8 1936	Feb. 16 1935	Feb. 17 1934
Farm products	80.6	80.4	79.4	73.7
Foods	79.9	79.4	79.2	62.1
Hides & leather prod	97.0	97.1	86.7	90.4
Textile products	70.6	70.7	69.7	76.6
Fuel & light'ng mtls	76.9	77.2	74.0	73.8
Metals & metal prod	86.0	86.0	85.1	85.0
Building materials	85.3	85.2	84.6	86.7
Chemicals and drugs	79.9	80.2	80.4	75.4
Housefurn'ng goods	82.8	82.8	82.1	81.9
Miscel commodities	68.0	67.9	70.2	68.6
All com'd'ties other than farm prod and foods	79.0	79.1	77.7	78.7
All com other than farm products	80.7	80.7	79.4	76.1
Raw materials	78.9	78.6	1/	1/
Semimanufac'd artcls	74.5	74.7	1/	1/
Finished products	82.5	82.4	1/	1/

1/ Not computed.

German Newsprint Invades British Columbia Marts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 24—For the first time in many years newsprint exporters of British Columbia are encountering formidable competition from Germany in the markets of the Far East.

Newsprint men complain that by the system of "compensated marks" Germany has been able to effect what amounts to a 35 per cent subsidy on her own exports of paper, and that in countries where customs regulations are lax this represents an overwhelming advantage. Since German newsprint, manufactured from Russian pulpwood, is uniformly of high quality and it is shipped in government-subsidized German ships, it is almost impossible for newsprint manufacturers in the Pacific Northwest to meet the price quoted by the German mills.

This new competition is being faced chiefly in China, it is stated. China is normally an important customer of newsprint mills here. She has also bought extensively from Japan, but since the boycott of Japanese goods she has diverted many orders from Japan to other countries, and Germany has won a large proportion of this business.

Three New Banks Open In Three States During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—During the past week there were three new banking offices opened, one in Kentucky, one in Iowa and one in California, according to Rand McNally & Co. One bank reopened in West Virginia.

Two voluntary liquidations were also reported, one in Texas and one in Minnesota.

Farm Employment of Labor Off 29 P. C. in 60 Years

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—A decline of 29 per cent in agricultural employment of labor in the last 60 years, constituting "the most important change" in the labor situation in the United States, is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board here today. The report surveys the entire field of industrial labor and, absolving mechanized industry of the charge of responsibility for much of the unemployment, confirms the findings reported in the Chicago dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 27, in which important trade associations went on record to the effect that the machine was not the job-grabbing monster many persons think it is.

7,000,000 Once Employed

Commenting on occupational changes which have occurred in the United States in the last half century, the board's report says that agriculture gave employment to nearly 7,000,000 persons, or more than half the country's working population, in 1870, whereas in 1930, farm workers represented only about 21 per cent of the working population, many of these one-time farm hands finding jobs in manufacturing and the mechanical industries.

"In 1930," it says, "there were 14,111,000 persons occupied in these industries, and they accounted for 29 per cent of the total working force. The release of workers from agriculture and the decrease in the rate of absorption of labor in manufacturing, owing to increased efficiency of production since 1920, did not, however, lower the opportunities for employment because of the enormous development of trade, transportation and the various service industries. From 1870 to 1930, the number of persons occupied in trade and transportation increased from 1,347,000 to 13,950,000, or from 10 per cent to 29 per cent of the total working force."

The board finds the increase in the number of men and women now engaged in professional work as "particularly significant" of the higher living standards of today.

"In 1870, there were only 379,000 persons engaged in these occupations, the report says. "At the beginning of the present century the number rose to 1,213,000, and in 1930 to 2,939,000 From 1870 to 1930, the proportion of professional workers in the total working population increased from 3 per cent to 6 per cent."

National Income

National income produced increased from $15,600,000,000 in 1899 to $83,000,000,000 in 1929, while population increased 62 per cent and the number of persons gainfully employed, 69 per cent, the report says. The gain in per capita income is placed at 228 per cent and the gain in income per gainful workers at 215 per cent.

"If the national income produced in 1899 had been equally divided among all gainfully occupied persons," it says, "each person would have received $547. In 1929, such a division would have given each person $1719. An even division of the national income among all the inhabitants of the country—men, women and children—would have given each inhabitant in 1899 $209; in 1929, $683."

It places the purchasing power rise of each gainful worker during the same period at 42 per cent.

Lack of Skilled Labor in Parts Of New England

Skilled labor shortages exist in some parts of New England, according to the New England Council, and if business continues to improve as expected, they may become more general.

These shortages, according to the report, are most pronounced in the machine-tool and metal-working trades, but are also found in the textile and the building trades.

"Toolmakers," says the report, "diemakers, skilled machinists, set-up men for automatic machines, welders, moulders, metal spinners, and sheet metal workers are needed by the metal trades; weavers and loom fixers by the textile industry, and skilled building trade workers by the construction industry."

The New England Council give the following reasons for the shortages:

1. Many of the skilled applicants for employment are too old for active work; some have lost their former dexterity and skill; some are 'shop-shy" or reluctant to go back among the machines again.

2. Many workers do not want to return to their old jobs because: a They have found other occupations or means of living. b They are on relief and prefer it because they feel more secure than on a factory or mill job, since manufacturers are not able to guarantee them steady employment. c They prefer work provided through PWA and other agencies to returning to factory work. d Some have moved to other areas more or less remote from their former jobs. e Some have been attracted by higher wages offered by near-by government shops, or by private employers in other areas.

3. Several plants are running more shifts than customary, either during or before the depression, and this situation has called for more employes than the community can normally provide.

4. The current prevalence of the five-day week as against the 48-hour or longer work week of former periods, has also meant, generally, that more workers are required to produce the same volume of output as was obtained from the longer work week.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that wage-earners in 1404 companies, with 2,767,000 employees, are on the five-day week; and that "on a geographical basis, the largest number of reporting companies with a five-day week for wage earners is in New England." One New England community reports 95 per cent of workers employed in 1929 have factory jobs, although they are working but 85 per cent of 1929 man-hours.

5. During the depression, factories discontinued apprentice-training, and due to lack of work, younger workers, who normally would have advanced to higher grades of work, did not have, even when employed, the usual opportunity to acquire new skills, or to learn additional processes.

Activities of long-time character, reported as designed to overcome or offset the shortage of skilled workers, include revival of foreman and also employe training, re-establishment of apprentice systems, establishment of closer contact with trade and vocational schools, also increased use of automatic or semi-automatic machinery.

Co-operative Buying Makes Good Progress in France

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—A substantial proportion of France's merchandise turnover is accounted for by co-operative buying associations, is indicated in a report made public by the Department of Commerce from the Vice-Consul in Paris.

In the Paris area alone 29 groups of buyers are listed and there are also numerous working men's associations applying similar methods in sales of merchandise to their members, it was stated.

The aggregate distribution of factory products diverted from regular trade channels direct to consumers by these associations, it is pointed out, ran into many millions of francs in 1935, and a single society has announced that its sales in 1936 will exceed 30,000,000 francs (approximately $2,000,000).

The discounts off retail prices possible in buying through these co-operative associations range from 10 per cent to 40 per cent, according to the vice-consul's report. Investigation showed that as a general rule articles distributed through the associations are not "seconds" but standard products often coming from the best manufacturers.

Idaho Mines Yield Output Valued at $19,453,700

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Feb. 24—The value of the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc produced from mines in Idaho in 1935, was $19,453,700, an increase of $4,176,031 over the year 1934, according to estimates by C. N Gerry and Paul Luff, of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Idaho was again the largest producer of silver in the United States during 1935, the output being about 10,150,000 ounces compared with 7,394,143 ounces in 1934. For the first time in recent years the silver output exceeded the average annual output of the last decade.

Bank Clearings Up 7.5 P. C. Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Bank clearings for the week ended Feb. 9 continued to show a gain over the like period in 1935, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

The total of $5,647,394,000 compared with $5,255,517,000 in the 1935 period, making a gain of 7.5 per cent.

In the preceding week, the increase amounted to only 2.2 per cent. Clearings at New York City were $3,654,853,000, or 5.8 per cent above last year's, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York of $1,992,811,000, rose 10.7 per cent above the $1,800,058,000 reported in 1935.

All cities, with the exception of Richmond and Omaha, reported gains. The percentage of increase in individual cases was lower, however, than had been the case in recent weeks.

There was an advance of 33.2 per cent at Seattle, 23.1 per cent in Chicago and 21.3 per cent at Dallas. These cities outdistanced all of the others in percentage gains; most of the remaining centers reported advances well below 20 per cent.

The aggregate for the past week showed a rise of $1,302,249,000 over the five-day week preceding. When the two corresponding weeks of a year ago were compared, the gain was only $1,002,006,000.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Fun in a Playroom

With Corners for Books, Sewing, Cooking and a Garden

"THOSE who would like to hear about my playroom will please take front-row seats." Upon this invitation, the twins gave a bound, and the next moment were sitting on the arms of my big chair looking into my face.

"My playroom was very large, for it was originally two rooms," I began. "My father had a partition cut away so that the two rooms became one big one."

"I should think it would be great fun to take a partition down," broke in John, looking at the library wall. "I'm going to ask Daddy to pull out this one."

"Please don't interrupt Auntie. I just long to hear about the playroom," pleaded Judy.

"Because it was so large," I continued, "I could pretend it was a whole house, you see. One corner was my laundry. Here I kept a small wash tub, a clothes line, clothespins, and clothes basket, tiny irons and an ironing board."

"O Auntie, it just makes me want to wash!" exclaimed Judy with glee.

Dolls of Many Kinds

"Another corner was a sleeping room," I continued. "Here were beds for the dolls. And so many beds! For there were eighteen dolls in all. Homely rag dolls, battered one-armed dolls, fat little Chinese dolls, tall thin wax dolls, and many others. They were named for the flowers, such as Daisy, Buttercup, and Pansy. Some were called Patience, Kindness, and Charity."

"Dolls are girls' trash, Auntie. Do tell us what you kept in the other corners of the playroom," complained John.

"One corner was my library," I said, remembering his fondness for books. "Here I had a table and a bookcase."

"Did you have some bear stories in it?" inquired John.

"I'm sure I did," I replied. "I remember one book that I liked very much, called 'Fourfeet, Fins, and Wings.'"

"Was 'Alice in Wonderland' in the bookcase?" asked Judy.

"Yes indeed, but what I liked best of all were books about travel, such as 'Zig-zag Journeys'; 'Aflight into Mexico'; 'The Wonderful City of Tokio.'"

"Is Tokio near Boston?" asked John, with a merry look.

"Why, John!" gasped Judy. "We learned about Japan last week. Don't you remember the ladies are small, like dolls? Everybody carries paper sunshades and eats rice, and paints pictures. Their toys wiggle and stick out their tongues. And they have such darling little dogs!"

"I'm going over some day to see the dogs," said John, with a grown-up air.

About the Corners

"Tell us more about the corners, Auntie," said Judy.

"I haven't told you about the sewing corner," I said. "There I had my small lap board, yard stick, and work basket filled with needles and thread and everything that a real seamstress would use."

"Needles and thread are girls' trash, too!" exclaimed John.

"I guess they're not," said Judy. "Boys' clothes are made with needles and thread! You'd have to wear a blanket, like an Indian, if it weren't for needles and thread. Wouldn't he, Auntie?"

"He surely would," I replied. "That makes me think of some Indians I went to see when I was a little girl. I must tell you sometime."

"Crickets!" shouted John, "I'm glad that we're going to hear about Indians!"

"But not tonight, John," I resumed, "for we must finish the playroom. Now for the kitchen and dining room, children."

"What do you mean, Auntie?" asked both twins together. "I had a real stove about two feet long, which was connected by a pipe with the chimney, and here I cooked real food and served it on the small dining room table."

Pancakes but Not Onions

"O John, did you ever hear anything as good as that!" cried Judy.

"It makes me as hungry as a codfish," responded her brother.

"If I only had a stove, John, I'd let you and Bobby Andrews have all your meals in the playroom," exclaimed Judy, generously.

"Good for you, Judy! I'll ask Daddy to get you a stove for a valentine," he replied.

"Auntie, what did you cook?" inquired Judy.

"What I liked to prepare the best of all was pancakes," I said. "And they were such tiny things! for my frying pan would not hold a cake larger than a fifty-cent piece. Oh, what fun I had cooking for all the children in the neighborhood when they came for tea parties!

"One afternoon when some of my little playmates were with me, we decided to fry onions. So we got some from the kitchen. We left the doors of the playroom open, and the odor of the onions filled the house. My mother had callers downstairs. After that I was never allowed to fry onions!" The twins laughed merrily.

Filling the Wood Box

"Beside the stove was a miniature wood box to contain the wee pieces of wood that were cut especially for the stove."

"I wish I'd been there to chop the wood, Auntie," said John, with a manly look.

"On the stove," I continued, "the tiny irons were heated, and with them I ironed the table linen for my dining table. You see, I was a real housekeeper I forgot to tell you I had a box of flowers at one window, and a box of earth at another. In the box of earth I planted orange and grape-fruit seeds. I loved to watch them grow."

"Did you raise real oranges and bananas and coconuts?" This from John.

"Whoever saw a banana seed!" exclaimed Judy.

"Now the very best part of the playroom I have kept for the last. The walls of the room were covered with plain, dark red paper. On these walls I stuck, with flour-and-water paste, pictures from magazines. On rainy days, my young friends came to my playroom, and we would work together, cutting and pasting."

"Did you let the other children stick on pictures?"

Novel Wall Decorations

"Yes, John, that was half the fun. One side of the room was the City. Here we pasted pictures of houses, schools, churches and factories. Another side was the Garden, and here we stuck pictures of trees and flowers. Another was the Aquarium, and here we pasted every picture of a fish that we could find."

"Whales and sharks and porpoises, Auntie?" shouted John.

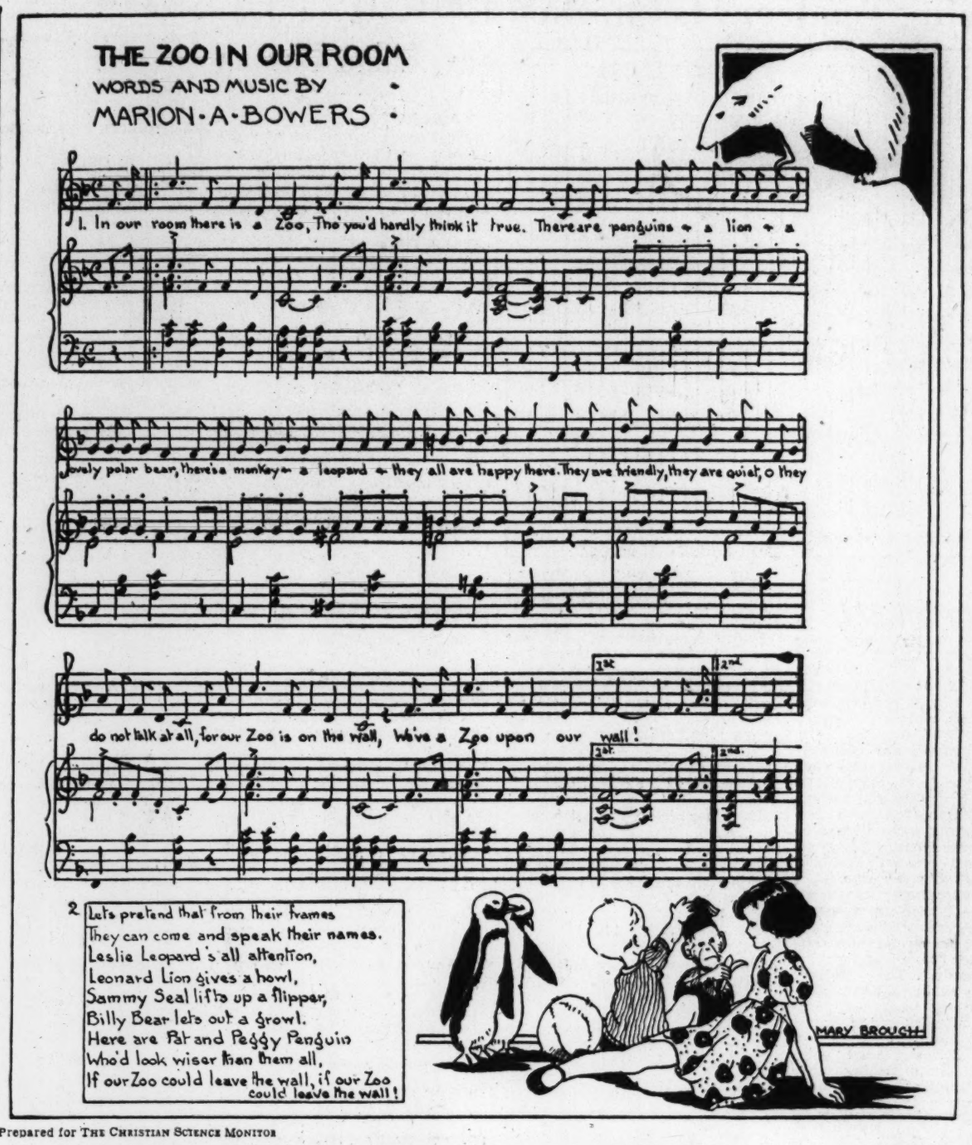
"Yes—if we could find them. Of course we had a corner for birds, and think of it, John—we had a Zoo with pictures of bears and elephants and lions and tigers."

"Crickets!" John jumped down from the chair. "I'm going to run and ask Daddy this minute if I can't stick a Zoo on the pink paper in the reception room."

"Of course you can't do that, John," interposed Judy. "But," she added, thoughtfully, "Let's make some scrapbooks for children who haven't any toys. We will have the books like Auntie's walls—pages for cities and pages for gardens, and dozens for zoos."

"Crickets, yes!" cried John. "Come on, Judy, let's go upstairs and look over the back parts of the magazines, and cut out pictures of whales and bears."

W.


THE ZOO IN OUR ROOM
WORDS AND MUSIC BY
MARION·A·BOWERS
1. In our room there is a Zoo, You'd hardly think it true. There are penguins & a lion & a
lovely polar bear, there's a monkey & a leopard & they all are happy there. They are friendly, they are quiet, O they
do not talk at all, for our Zoo is on the wall, We've a Zoo upon our wall!
2 Let's pretend that from their frames
They can come and speak their names.
Leslie Leopard's all attention,
Leonard Lion gives a howl,
Sammy Seal lifts up a flipper,
Billy Bear lets out a growl.
Here are Pat and Peggy Penguin
Who'd look wiser than them all,
If our Zoo could leave the wall, if our Zoo could leave the wall!
MARY BROUGH

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Tale of Farmer Foozle

And How He Grew the Corn for His Fowls

"WHAT a cold and cloudy morning!" said Mrs. Foozle. "I must take some food to feed the fowls." So she put on her cap and her cozy cloth coat and a pair of very comfortable shoes

and she took some food
to feed the fowls
the famishing fowls
that live in the coop
across the copse

"Why," said Farmer Foozle to himself,

"What shall we do
when there's no more food
to feed the fowls?
I'll go to the field
and plow the ground,
then I'll harrow the soil
and sow the seed
to grow some corn
to feed the fowls
the famishing fowls
that live in the coop
across the copse,

for they'll always be hungry as hungry can be on a cold and cloudy morning."

So he went to the field
to plow the ground.
Backward and forward
he plowed the ground,

and when he had finished he went back home.

"What a wild and windy morning!" said Farmer Foozle to his wife. "I'll put on my cap and my weatherproof coat and a pair of my Wellington boots."

So he went to the field
to harrow the soil
Backward and forward
he harrowed the soil,

and when he had finished he went back home.

"What a misty moisty morning!" said Farmer Foozle to his wife. "I'll put on my cap and my mackintosh coat and a pair of my moccasin boots."

So he went to the field
to sow the seed.
Backward and forward
he sowed the seed.

and when he had finished he went back home.

Now Refresher Raindrop and his brothers had been watching Farmer Foozle. "What is he doing?" said the brothers. "Oh," said Refresher Raindrop, "he's been sowing the seed

to grow some corn
to feed the fowls."

"Well," said the brothers, "can't we help? Let us water the seeds to make the roots grow."

So all that night they watered the seeds, for it rained and rained.

Now Solicitous Sunbeam and her sisters had been watching Farmer Foozle too.

"What is he doing?" said the sisters.

"Oh," said Solicitous Sunbeam,

"He's been sowing the seed
to grow some corn
to feed the fowls."

"Well," said the sisters, "can't we help? Let us shine and shine and make the shoots grow."

So all that day they made the shoots grow, for they shone and shone and shone.

And every night for six long nights Refresher Raindrop and his brothers rained and rained, and the roots grew longer and longer. And every day for six long days Solicitous Sunbeam and her sisters shone and shone, and the shoots grew stronger and stronger.

"What a sunny salubrious evening," said Farmer Foozle to his wife. "Why, it's just six days since I sowed the seed. I'll put on my new straw hat and my new light coat and a pair of my new brown shoes, and I'll see if the seeds are sprouting."

"Why," said Farmer Foozle, when he went back home, "every seed in the field is sprouting."

Then night after night it rained and rained, and the roots grew longer and longer. And day after day the sun shone, and the shoots grew stronger and stronger.

Then one day Farmer Foozle said to his wife,

"How glad I am
I plowed the ground
and harrowed the soil
and sowed the seed
to grow some corn—"

"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Foozle.

"You went to the field
and plowed the ground
and harrowed the soil
and sowed the seed.
But without the rain
and without the sun
there'd have been no corn
for you to cut."

So all the time that he cut the corn, Farmer Foozle said to himself,

"How glad I am
that I went to the field
and plowed the ground
and harrowed the soil
and sowed the seed.
But I'm gladder still
that the rain did rain
and the sun did shine
to grow the corn
to feed the fowls
the famishing fowls
that live in the coop
across the copse,

for they're always as hungry as hungry can be on every kind of morning."

G. B.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

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Children At Home and Abroad

Book Reviews

"'IT'S funny,' said Bobby, 'how we keep seeing the Capitol there at the end of nearly every street we're on, but we never seem to get there!'

"'That's because all the avenues lead to the Capitol,' mother explained."

This conversation, of course, took place in Washington, D. C. Bobby and his sister Betty were making their first visit to the city. The interesting things they saw and did there are described in *A Trip to Washington With Bobby and Betty*, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Beautiful photographs of interesting scenes, buildings and monuments in Washington are a feature of the book.

The White House, in Washington, is Mrs. Roosevelt's home, because she is the wife of President Roosevelt, and the chapter about that mansion is particularly interesting. Bobby and Betty were privileged visitors to the capital, for they and their mother went with their father, who had an appointment to see President Roosevelt. Afterward the whole family lunched with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

On another day the children lunched in the restaurant in the Senate Office Building and rode from there to the Senate chamber in the little electric railway that runs beneath the Capitol, in which the senators make quick trips between their offices and the chamber.

This is a book which children who have not yet visited Washington and those who have already been there will enjoy.

* * *

MANY young Americans, besides being proud of their own native land, have a long and fine tradition of another country very close to them. These are children whose parents or grandparents were born and grew up in foreign countries and made their homes in the United States afterward.

A book that tells many interesting things about these children is *Young Americans From Many Lands*, by Anne Merriman Peck and Enid Johnson. Many things that American children may have wondered about, concerning the customs and manners of boys and girls with a background of other nationalities, are described and explained in these stories.

"Jan sighed and grumbled over his lessons. 'It's hard, going to two schools,' he said. 'I have so much work to do, and not enough time to play.'

"His father looked up from his paper. 'When you are grown up you will be glad that you know the history of your father's country, as well as that of our new land, America,' he said. 'I want you to be proud of your race. The Czechs are fine, brave people who struggled hard for liberty.'"

Jan, whose father was a native of Czechoslovakia, objected sometimes to the work of learning the Czech language But his sister, Marenka, liked to study Czech because then she could read the fairy tales of her father's homeland.

The stories of Tony, a Portuguese Fisher Boy of Cape Cod; New Moon of Chinatown, San Francisco; Lupita and Pedro of New Mexico; Gemma of Little Italy; Nils, a Swedish Farm Boy, and Gypsy Nura are among those in the volume.

* * *

FLUTE BOY, the son of a Navajo Indian chief, wandered away from his tribe and became lost in the plains of the vast Southwest, was taken prisoner by the Apache Indians, enemies of his people, but escaped from them and found his way to a Zuni Indian pueblo where he was treated kindly.

The picturesque story of this Indian youth, his stay among the Zunis and his bravery in rescuing Hunki, an Apache boy, from a quicksand, which had such astonishing results for himself, is told in *The Flute Boy of the Navajos*, by Florence Romaine. This book is one of the series called "Our Changing World," edited by Rollo G. Reynolds, principal of the Horace Mann School and a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University.

Flute Boy's work in the corn rows with his Zuni friends, the corn grinding dance and the dramatic rain dance are well described. Several Navajo and other Indian melodies are woven into the text of many of the chapters in this book.

* * *

FOR very little people we have a most delightful book to tell about this month—*Around the World With the Alphabet*, by Hendrik Willem van Loon.

It is, of course, an alphabet book. Mr. van Loon has chosen the name of a place for each of his alphabet letters to stand for. Opposite each clever full-page colored picture of the place which the letter signifies is a page of text describing it.

B stands for Borobudur—and I shall have to let you read the book to find out what that is. I is for Ilium, K for Karnak, O for Oahu, Y for Yedo and Z for Zermatt. But, of course, W, L and P are for Washington, London and Paris.

The drawings and text will delight children who are far past the stage of needing alphabet memory aid and may even inform some of their elders.

E. C.

A Trip to Washington With Bobby and Betty, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. New York: Dodge Publishing Company. $2.

Young Americans From Many Lands, by Anne Merriman Peck and Enid Johnson. Illustrated by Miss Peck. Chicago: Albert Whitman & Co. $2.

The Flute Boy of the Navajos, by Florence Romaine. Illustrated by Nils Hogner. New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons. $.50.

Around the World With the Alphabet, by Hendrik Willem van Loon. Illustrated in colors by the author. New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc. $1.

The Calico Jog

The calico cat and the calico dog,
The calico bunnie, the calico frog
Were thinking of dancing a jiggety-jog.
When the calico cat asked the calico dog,
"Oh, what do you think of the calico frog?"

Then his calico eyes filled with calico tears
As the calico dog said, "I tell you, my dears,
I think that the frog is a very fine fellow.
But who in the world could have made him so yellow?
He really is funny, and Bunnie is too.
Now why in the world did they make him so blue?"

Piped the calico frog, "See the calico cat.
He's the reddest of red that I ever looked at
And you, Mr. Bow-wow, all spotted and green,
You're the funniest dog that I ever have seen!"
Then—flash—came a thought to the calico bunnie.

And he said, "Don't you see? We were *meant* to be funny."
Then the calico cat and the calico dog,
The calico bunnie, the calico frog
Jumped out of the calico quilt on the bed
And went laughing and dancing—oh, just as I said.

The calico cat and the calico dog,
The calico bunnie, the calico frog
Went laughing and dancing a jiggety-jog.
And the calico dance was the calico jog.

ROSALIE CROCKETT

On Northern Hillsides . . .

Or Southern Beaches

WHEREVER you go for winter recreation—whatever you do—you will need special clothes for the occasion. Shopping for the new styles in sports wear is simplified if you first consult the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. As a regular reader of this newspaper, you doubtless know from experience that you can depend on Monitor advertisements for helpful, reliable information.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute, 787 King Street West, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

London: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., March 5.

England

Cambridgeshire

Cambridge (Organization at Cambridge University): Examination Hall, Free School Lane, Bene't Street, 8:30 p. m., March 6.

Cheshire

Birkenhead: Plaza Cinema, Borough Road, 3 p. m., March 1.

Lancashire

Blackburn (First Church): Assembly Hall, Northgate, 3 p. m., March 3.

Southport: Cambridge Hall, Lord Street, 8 p. m., March 2.

London

London (Ninth Church): Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W. C. 2, 1:10 p. m., March 3.

London (Tenth Church): Lewisham Town Hall, Catford, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Sussex

Bexhill-on-Sea: De la Warr Pavilion, 7 p. m., March 6.

Yorkshire

Keighley: Municipal Hall, 7:45 p. m. March 5

South America

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro: British School Hall, Rua Santa Clara 84, Copacabana, 8:45 p. m., in English, April 3; Instituto Nacional de Musica, 8:15 p. m., in English, and 9:45 p. m., in German, April 4.

United States

Arkansas

Pine Bluff: Pines Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 2.

Alabama

Fairhope: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Sheffield: Sheffield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3. Radiocast Station WMSD, 1420 kilocycles.

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., March 5.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 3.

Covina: Union High School, 3 p. m., March 1.

Los Angeles (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5206 North Figueroa Street, 8 p. m., March 2.

Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, 470 North St. Andrews Place, 8 p. m., March 6.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 5: National Theater, 12 m., March 6.

Florida

Fort Pierce: Grade School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

Orlando: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 1.

Pensacola: Pensacola High School Auditorium, North Palafox Street, 3 p. m., March 1 Radiocast Station WCOA, 1340 kilocycles.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 2.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Auditorium, 557 Greene Street, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Rome: Gordon Theater, Broad Street, 3 p. m., March 1.

Valdosta: Woman's Building, 3:30 p. m., March 1.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 5.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 3.

Winnetka: Leslie Gates Auditorium, New Trier High School, 4 p. m., March 1.

Indiana

South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 6.

Louisiana

Lake Charles: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6.

Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, Line Avenue at Jefferson Place, 8 p. m., March 2.

Massachusetts

Waltham: Hovey Memorial Building, 545 Main Street, 8 p. m., March 5.

Michigan

Ann Arbor (Organization at University of Michigan): Hill Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 1.

Mississippi

Laurel: Y. M. C. A. Building, Oak Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

Natchez: Temple B'Nai Israel, South Commerce Street, 3 p. m., March 1.

Vicksburg: Junius Ward Johnson Memorial, Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m., March 1.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Church Edifice, 215 North Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 1.

Nebraska

Hastings: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

New Jersey

Maplewood: Columbia High School, Parker Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 1.

New Mexico

Silver City: Masonic Building, 8 p. m., March 5.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., March 2. Radiocast Station WMCA.

Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., March 1.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 3.30 p. m., Feb. 29. (Note change of hour).

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 2.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 6.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 3.

North Carolina

New Bern: Court House, 8 p. m., March 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 2.

Painesville: Morley Memorial Music Building, Lake Erie College, 3:15 p. m., March 1.

Oklahoma

Lawton: First Christian Church, 701 D Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 1.

Norman: Fine Arts Auditorium, University of Oklahoma, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Sapulpa: Sapulpa High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Pennsylvania

Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library, Second Street, 3:15 p. m., March 1.

Swarthmore: Clothier Memorial Hall, Swarthmore College Campus, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Uniontown: Penn Theater, 8:15 p. m., March 1.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Anderson: Court House, 8 p. m., March 2.

Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Port Arthur: Masonic Temple, 1901 Lake Shore Drive, 8 p. m., March 2.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 1.

Washington

Clarkston: Smith Hall, 8 p. m., March 3.

Ellensburg: Normal School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 6

Prosser: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

Okada Victorious In Japan Election

(Continued from Page 1)

cles with the nationalist organization have enforced since 1931. With only 18 seats of the 466, the Shakai Taishuto has a long way to go before becoming a majority parliamentary factor.

But so far as any mandate is discernible the Japanese election is a mandate for social progress as opposed to reactionary extremism.

Forestalled Non-Confidence Vote

The immediate cause of the Japanese election on Feb. 20 was the Cabinet's desire to forestall a motion of non-confidence which the Seiyukai proposed to introduce as soon as the Diet reconvened after the New Year holidays. Consequently the Diet was dissolved on the day when it opened, Jan. 21, after the speeches of Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and Finance Minister Korekiyo Takanashi, before the motion could be put to a vote. Inasmuch as the Seiyukai possessed an absolute majority over all other parties and groups the motion would undoubtedly have been carried.

The pre-election campaign was in the main a struggle between the Seiyukai, on one side, and the supporters of the present Cabinet, headed by Admiral Keisuke Okada, on the other.

Minseito Largest Group

The largest political party supporting the Cabinet is the Minseito, the traditional rival of the Seiyukai. Aligned with the Minseito on the issue of backing up the Cabinet are two much smaller organizations—the Kokumin Domei, a group of secessionists from the Minseito, which seems to owe its continued separate existence mainly to the personality and political sagacity of its leader, Kenzo Adachi, and the Showakai, a union of individuals who have withdrawn or been expelled from the Seiyukai.

The elimination, or at least the diminution, of corruption and intimidation was a feature of the election.

Hitherto it has been the general rule in Japan that the party which controlled the Home Ministry "made" the election and came into office with pretty much the majority it desired. The Home Office directs the police; the police constitute a very powerful force in Japanese administration; and a partisan administration of the Home Ministry could bring about a substantial turnover of votes.

Saito Opposed Bullying

Viscount Makoto Saito, who has wielded a vast amount of power in recent years, first as Premier, then as a senior statesman behind the scenes, most recently in his new post as Lord Privy Seal, has been a strong opponent of fraud and bullying in elections. The present Home Minister, Fumio Goto, is a nonparty bureaucrat who shares Viscount Saito's views. There has been a nationwide campaign of speeches, posters, pamphlets, on behalf of clean elections. Even kite-flying, a favorite amusement of Japanese boys, has been pressed into service; and kites with streamers calling for "purification of elections" have been flying over Tokyo.

Minobe an Issue

The Seiyukai fought the election on a variety of issues. It had accused the Government of weakness in its policy toward China, of failing to make adequate appropriation for agrarian relief in the chronically distressed northeastern prefectures of the Main Island, of dodging responsibility by transferring many questions to the National Policy Council, a new institution which the Seiyukai boycotted from the beginning. It had also endeavored to win support in ultra-nationalist quarters by denouncing Dr. Tatsekuchi Minobe's theory about the constitutional functions of the Emperor and the Government's "inadequate" measures to suppress the dissemination of this theory.

Spokesmen for the Government replied spiritedly to this challenge accusing the Seiyukai of Fascist trends and defending the record of the Government as combining a vigorous foreign policy with due regard for the principles of sound finance. Ministers in their election speeches also endeavored to capitalize the continued boom in Japan's export trade and the turn for better in the prices of agricultural products.

Who Will Be Premier?

There is general agreement among political experts that the outcome of the election will cause no great shake-ups in Japanese business and finance. The Okada Cabinet has been criticized at times—not only by Seiyukai sympathizers—as weak and indecisive; and one ultimate sequel of the election might be the appointment of a more forceful and politically more experienced Premier. Korekiyo Takahashi, the aged Finance Minister, who is at once the liveliest, shrewdest and most colorful personality in the Cabinet, would fill this requirement; but his advanced age and his pre-occupation with finance may keep him in his present post. Another name that is frequently mentioned when political gossip begins to circulate is that of Gen. Kazunari Ugaki, Governor-General of Korea.

But to pick the successor to Admiral Okada is perhaps as difficult as to find the proverbial needle in the haystack, or to indicate correctly the Republican nominee for the Presidency in the United States. The impression seems to be that Admiral Okada will at present continue as Premier.

Academy Has 181,073 Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24—A record number of 181,073 visitors and the greatest number of expeditions in its history, 47, were reported for 1935 at the 124th annual meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, by Charles M. B. Cadwalader, managing director. Expeditions were sent to Africa, Tibet, China, Mexico, the West Indies Guatemala, Panama, Siam, Bolivia and Russia.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN representatives to sell to private customers exclusive artistic line of hand-woven articles, purses, scarfs, triangles, etc.; commission basis. THE TENAFLY WEAVERS, INC., Closter, N. J.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

TO RENT—Attractively furnished four-room apartment near Christian Science church, Cambridge, Mass. Tel. KIRkland 2582.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A PIANO teaching connection for sale in New York; splendid opportunity for new teacher. Phone Shore Road 5-0640, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN, companionship and intelligent care; Christian Scientist preferred; suburban home near New York City. Write Box W-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER with knowledge of cooking; small apartment; small salary; sleep in. Call Nevins 8-7272, MISS MOSKOWITZ, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BOSTON, MASS. — Attractive home, overlooking Fenway; quiet, homelike atmosphere; loving care if needed. Circle 6335.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Pitt, 38 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1212, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Martin Schoepf, violin maker; tested strings, string instrument repairing; bow rehairing, work guaranteed. 852 Elm Street.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON — Practitioner's office, furnished; available Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays; $18, including telephone. See TILBURY, Room 708, 270 Huntington Ave.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner will share three attractive offices, evenings, cheerful office, CO. 5-0313, 250 West 57th Street, The Fisk Building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

A HOME for rest and study; board and room $10 per week. MRS. NELLIE F. WILLARD, 2 Willard Avenue, Nashua, N. H.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Chestnut Manor—Cozy single and double rooms with running water; convenient location; real home cooking. 17 Chestnut St.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 196 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Side front room overlooking The Mother Church park; reasonable; permanent or transient. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Large, comfortably furnished room; kitchen and bath to share; near church. President 4-1466, 1407 Pacific St.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms; interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C. 527 West 121st, Apt. 53. Rooms in this quiet house. Gerard apartments, furnished, unfurnished, single, double, running water; men, women; Columbia, Un-4-3054.

N. Y. C. 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive sunny room, redecorated; single, double; refined surroundings; reasonable; references. EN. 2-0461.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Two large, very attractive single bedrooms. Close Drive; Columbia. Evenings, MO. 2-2654.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., 1137 So. 52nd St.—Beautifully furnished third floor front room; nicely heated and lighted in refined family of two. Belgrade 4810.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Single, double rooms, board; clean, harmonious atmosphere; excellent meals; Southern cooking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENTION, ADVERTISING AGENCIES—Young man, 24, college graduate, experienced copy, layout, production; three years in N. Y. agency; desires position with future; interview appreciated. S. ROBBINS, 3016 39th St., Jackson Hgts., L. I. HA. 9-0176.

SUPERINTENDENT—All around mechanic, elevator oil burner; N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box M-6, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG attorney, married, experienced, desires connection with lawyer having active practice, preferably Christian Scientist, will consider exchanging services for facilities. Write Box M-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook-houseworker and chambermaid, laundress, (colored) reliable; city or suburbs; references, Edgecombe 4-0629, New York City.

TORONTO, ONT.—Young lady desires position, university education, thorough musical training, business course, selling experience; willing, capable, refined. R. VAN DER VOORT, Metropolitan Bldg.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THUMB INDEXING

RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY, THUMB INDEXING, Bibles and Works on Christian Science, 9½ Norway Street, Ken. 3298, Boston.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

15th Anniversary SALE
10% TO 50% REDUCTIONS
McDEVITT'S DRAPERY SHOP
1314 G ST. DI. 3211

MAINE

AUBURN

We Will Pay You Cash
for your
Old Gold, Silver, Platinum
WELLS & HICKS, Jewelers
Ward Kilgore, Prop. 94 Court St.

BANGOR

Phone 6422

JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

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COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

W. C. BRYANT & SON
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
46 MAIN STREET

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
CRAIGLEIGH COATS, HATS, HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
announces
the premier showing of a complete assemblage of
I. MILLER
Beautiful Shoes
110 LISBON STREET

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

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Owen, Moore's is now Headquarters for these three famous brands of Silk Hosiery:
NoMEND SILK HOSE
GORDON SILK HOSE
HOLEPROOF SILK HOSE
priced from 85c to $1.65 in both Chiffon and Service Weights. Mail orders and Phone Orders promptly filled.
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
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Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
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Coke—Clearcoal—Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
J. O. LANGLEY
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Ave., Portland, Me.

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CONCORD

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Open daily 9 to 11 a. m. except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

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Direct Receivers of
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Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
Exclusive Styles in MARCHIONESS SHOES
Wright's Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
Marchioness Shoe Co.
Jack Letendre, Manager Tel. 1031 40 North Main St., Concord, N. H.
"Up Twenty Steps to Comfort"

New Bags
To travel in the best company . . .
Fashions to proclaim your smartness.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

"Say it with Flowers"

from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
MANCHESTER, N. H.
CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Ass'n.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
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Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Millinery and Sport Togs
82 North Main Street CONCORD, N. H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

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ALTERATION SALE NOW GOING ON
Must clean out all stock regardless of price to make way for workmen.
E. ANTON FURNITURE, INC.
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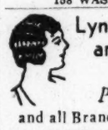
UNITED BUTCHERS
MORRILL BUILDING
Tel. 1313

Prime Meats
Poultry
and Provisions

DAERIS
Tea Room and Restaurant and Candy Shop
Corner Central Avenue and Third Street
Beautifully Located—Delicious Food—Courteous Service

THE TIMKEN SILENT AUTOMATIC COMPANY
J. P. KEENAN
Electrical Contractor
352 CENTRAL AVENUE

Special Sale of
Heinz's Soups
2 Cans for 25c
Tel. 73
Goods delivered at your home.
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON STREET



Lynch's Bobbing Shop and Beauty Parlor
Hair Cutting
Permanent Waving
and all Branches of Beauty Culture
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288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

MANCHESTER
Federal Savings AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Offers
$100 par value shares on a convenient easy payment plan. Your investment insured up to $5,000.
Last dividend 4%. 1% extra for systematic savings.
Or, you may obtain a loan to purchase a home at repayment rates which compare favorably with rent.
Full particulars on application.

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
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SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

Green Acres Farm Dairy

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
268 SO. MAMMOUTH RD.
Phone 3294

CAR SERVICE
Any Make—Old or New
Guaranteed Repairs by Skilled Mechanics
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 NORTH ADAMS STREET Tel. 4845

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

$ DAYS $
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
Values you won't want to miss. Genuine Hill Quality in all our markdowns!
JAMES W. HILL CO.

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
116 LOWELL STREET Phone 732-W

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St
Tel. 1870

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery. Silliken Children's Shoes for hard wear and good looks.
130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

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MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

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Get on Top of the World in Our New Red Cross Shoes!
$6.50
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32d St. and Washington Ave.
You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Home of
KAMO COAL
Also Fuel Oil
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

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The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Compeco
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23613
Six Stores in Norfolk

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WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON DIAL 5-9149

Fresh Meats, Canned Goods Nationally Advertised, Vegetables

VIRGINIA

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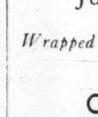
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.



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Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

VALUE FIRST CLOTHES
Wilson Brothers Furnishings
Paris Garters and Suspenders
AIRHEART KIRK CLOTHING CO.
25 Campbell Avenue, West

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper
BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

MORGANTOWN

O. J. MORRISON CO.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

KROPFF BROS.
Registered Jeweler American Gem Society
Jewelry—Diamonds—Gem Stones
A Book on Diamonds Upon Request
Metropolitan Theatre Building

The New York Millinery
Now showing an attractive line of NEW SPRING HATS
Let Us Give You Personal Service
217 Fayette Street 463-R

Canada

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CALGARY

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Calgary M. 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
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JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Calman The Furrier Ltd.
Successor to W. W. BELL
Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier
Exclusive but not expensive
Furs Made to Order—Repaired and Remodeled
M. 3161 610 First Street West

EDMONTON

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JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

You can always rely on what you buy at Edmonton's Own Store.

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Edmonton's Own Store
ESTABLISHED 1886

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
OUTSTANDING FOOD VALUES
Every Day of the Week!
We invite you—and urge you—to visit our stores this week-end; compare our every-day prices with any in the city.
See for yourself the reasons why we say "SHOP WHERE YOUR NEIGHBOR SAVES"
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always depend upon the purity of our foods. Watch for daily advertised specials.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Be Off to a Smart Spring Start With a New
BLOUSETTE
Gay, cheerful new blousettes in officer's grey . . . corporal beige . . . signal yellow . . . postman blue . . . sailor white . . . and guardsman pink!
Wear these blousettes now with separate skirts, later with your suit!
$1.98
Dress Accessories, Main Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY · TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

ROBINSON'S
for
NEW FASHIONS
Our buyers are constantly in touch with the pulse of fashion . . . and Hamiltonians may view exclusive versions of the leading trend at Robinson's as soon as New Yorkers do on Fifth Avenue! Keep your eye on Robinson's Fashion Floor!

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Special
Ingersoll Alarm Clocks
Regular $2.00 for $
Guaranteed for 1 year. 1.69
We delivery anything anywhere.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
When buying an electric stove Visit our Electrical Department and see the General Electric.
FOURTH FLOOR

We sell a complete line of
RADIOS—All Waves
A letter or phone will entitle you to a free demonstration at your home. Agreeable terms.
WAUGH & MacKEWN
ELECTRICAL SALES and SERVICE
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
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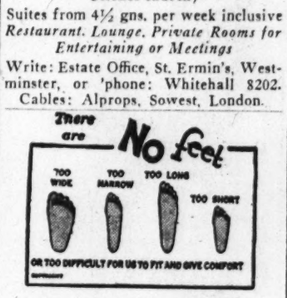

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THE art of life is to know how to enjoy little and endure much.—HAZLITT.

Daily Features

I WOULD rather be beaten in right, than succeed in wrong. —GARFIELD

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BERTLE

Old Testament

No. 80

G. The Restored Commonwealth (continued)

V. From the end of the Old Testament canon to the birth of Jesus (about 400 years), Apocrypha, Josephus, secular histories.

The close of the Old Testament canon left Israel in two divisions, the larger number dispersed throughout the Persian Empire as colonists rather than as captives. The remnant, chiefly of the tribe of Judah, and the survivors of the priests and Levites, had returned to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel under the decrees of Cyrus and his successors, and had again established the temple worship

Some returned and mixed with the Jews, Lu. 2:36; Phil. 3:5, etc. Some were left in Samaria and mingled with the Samaritans (Ezr. 6:21; Jno. 4:12) and became bitter enemies of the Jews. Many remained in Assyria and were recognized as an integral part of the dispersion, Acts 2:9; 26:7

Most, probably, apostatized in Assyria, adopted the idolatry of those nations and became one with them

1. Persian rule:

The Persian rule, under the lordship of the governors of Syria, continued about 100 years after the close of the Old Testament canon, and seems to have been mild and tolerant. During this period the rival worship of Samaria was established, John 4: 19-20

Palestine suffered much from constant wars between Persia and Egypt

2. Greek rule: B. C. 330-321

Egyptian rule: B. C. 321-198

In B. C. 333 Syria fell under the power of the third of the world empires, the Graeco-Macedonian of Alexander the Great. The Jews were treated with favor under him, but with the breaking up of his empire, Judea fell first under the power of Syria, later under Egypt, as ruled by the Ptolemaic kings

During this period (B. C. 320-198) great numbers of Jews were established in Egypt

Here the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament was made (B. C. 285)

(To Be Continued Daily)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Saratoga Trunk

THIS game affords a tricky memory test. The first player says, "I packed my Saratoga trunk with—" and then names any article he wishes, for instance, "apples." The player to his left then says, "I packed my Saratoga trunk with apples and—" adding whatever article he chooses, say "pencils." The next player goes through the same formula, repeating "apples, pencils" and adding his choice. The articles must always be named in the exact order given.

Whenever a player makes a mistake he is dropped from the game, and the game continues until all the players are dropped but one who is proclaimed the winner, provided he does not miss also. Much amusement can be injected into the game by the selection of articles; for instance, one player might add "roses," and the next follow it with "limburger cheese."—Mrs. S. G. R., Warren, Penna.

Father or Brother-in-Law?

ON THE steamer Napier Star, which called recently at Port Melbourne Pier, is a chief steward, Alexander Andrews, a man whose life is one long problem in human relationship.

As a boy in his teens, he attended the second marriage of his father to a Miss Nellie Cox. With him then was Miss Audrie Cox, sister of the bride, and he later married her. 'Now,' he said, "my stepmother is also my sister-in-law; and if my father were to walk through my cabin door now I could introduce a person to him and say, according to Scotch law, 'This is my brother-in-law, who was once my father.'"

But the puzzle does not end there. What Mr. Andrews wants to know is: What relation will any of his children be to his father and stepmother? Will Mr. Andrews Sr. be their grandfather, or will he be their uncle, because he is his son's brother-in-law? And will Mrs. Andrews Sr. be their aunt, or their step-grandmother?

Braids and Blankets

Monitor Camera Club From Philip S. Rush, El Cajon, Calif.

Flathead Indians of Western Montana

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cleansing

A YOUNG man has solved some of the home-cleaning problems and found a way of earning a very good income, by going from house to house with his nonexplosive cleaning fluid and cleaning drapes, hats, clothes, and furniture, at a price much lower than is customary in most localities.

The articles which he cleans may be pressed by owner if preferred, and in that case the price of the work is less. When garments are badly soiled he recommends a professional cleaner, and earns a commission for this service. However, many things are not badly soiled and need only a careful dipping and rinsing in cleaning fluid in order to make them fresh enough for continued use. By doing quantities of this type of cleaning, this young man earns a fair wage each week.—E. H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Gold in the ocean waters is said to be worth twenty-eight thousand billion dollars. Well, anyway, the world has one great liquid asset.

Milwaukee Journal: The beauty of a radio news bulletin is that if you fail to catch part of it you can always get out the paper and see what it was.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: The average American is a fellow not quite certain whether there have been 499 or 500 French premiers since the World War suspended.

St. Louis Star-Times: Judge a land by its celebrities. Any person able to read and write is a celebrity in a land of illiterates.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

West—This is a local surname derived from one of the four points of the compass, from which a considerable section of the world's inhabitants are named.

Copley—This is a local name and denotes one who lived at the *Cop-lea*, or "pasture." *Cop* is for any hill or eminence. In Wycliffe's version of Luke IV, 29, we read: "And thei risen up and droven him out withouten the cytee, and ledden him to the coppe of the hill on which their cytee was bilded to cast him down."

Humphrey is a patronymic surname from the French personal name *Humfrey*, which also is in our surname list.

Eller is a local surname from the elder tree, the older form of which is *eller*. A compound of the same name is found in *Ellershaw* meaning a wooded hill of elders.

Hill is also a popular local name. Indeed, next to *Hall*, *Wood*, and *Green*, it figures more largely in our directories than any other local name. In Middle English the form *Hul* for "hill" was common. Hence the surname *Hull*.

Rowe is the shortened name of the most famous of the Paladins-Roland, of whose deeds of prowess the medieval minstrels were melodiously eloquent. The Chanson de Roland is the most important epic of the Middle Ages.

Triplett indicates one of three born at a birth. Such names were common in the surname period, and several have survived. Thus we have the names *Twin* and *Twint*, as well as *Gemmel*, which has the same meaning. *Gemmel* is from the Old French *Gemel*, and this term was used by Wycliffe in his translation of the Bible, in referring to Jacob and Esau.

Hollis is a local tree name from the holly tree, after which the first owner of the surname was named.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. What was the decision of the United States Supreme Court with regard to the TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) project?
2. How large an area does the TVA serve?
3. Does the TVA project involve only electric power?
4. What is the New Deal's score with the Supreme Court to date?
5. What significant victory is claimed by the Italians in northern Ethiopia?
6. What important Latin-American conference has just been proposed by President Roosevelt?
7. The new peace pact between the International Ladies' Garment Workers and its affiliate, the Dressmakers' Union, with four major employer associations, is characterized by labor leaders as "a new form of industrial democracy." According to the terms of the pact, what is the minimum age limit in the industry?
8. What South American country today has a new Provisional President?
9. On Feb. 18 the United States Senate set a record for spending, when it appropriated $2,889,751,905 in half an hour. There was only one dissenting vote. Was it a Republican?
10. Was the total of national bank deposits at the end of 1929 greater than the total of such deposits at the end of 1935?
11. At the urgent request of the Administration, the annual automobile shows were held last fall instead of in January of this year. In the light of subsequent events, was the step a wise one?
12. What notable international organization has just moved into a new $10,000,000 palace?
13. The Home Owners Loan Corporation has announced that "it has practically completed" its "emergency task of refinancing home loan distress." Would it be safe to say that loans aggregating more than $2,000,000,000 have been granted?
14. Has another date been set for the execution of Hauptmann?
15. What nation has been the outstanding winner in the fourth annual Olympic Winter Games?
16. Who has been named by Tammany Hall to lead its delegation to the Democratic convention?
17. Who is the new Premier of Spain?
18. What nation has developed a remarkably strong and very light glass from coal?
19. What little-known branch of the Federal Government in Washington is moving into a new $12,000,000 home?
20. Has the Government been selling machine guns which eventually reached the underworld?

(What is your score?)

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m!

Some of the tourists who visit Palestine have queer notions. One lady said:

"Well, now, if only I'd known that Palestine had so much to do with the Bible, I surely would have brought a copy along!"

Will It Come to This?

"Johnny," said the city mother, "run down to the grocery store—"

"O. K., Mom."

"And get me some oranges and half a dozen potatoes."

—Humorist

Telephone Girl: "Look, George! Don't you think I've done those eights and fives rather well?"

Representation

A Negro servant of the rather worldly variety remained away from his duties without excuse, only to show up one morning with the apology that he had been initiated the day before as one of the deacons in his church.

On being reminded of his seeming unfitness, he stated that "the rough element in the congregation just naturally demanded representation."

His Choice

The young man had been looking through a collection of Christmas cards for some time, yet he seemed uncertain as to what he should buy.

"Here's a lovely sentiment," said the lady assistant, helpfully. "'To the only girl I ever loved.'"

"Splendid!" he cried. "I'll take six of those, please."—*Argentine Magazine.*

Righto

"Chairman Binks is accused of balloting when his lodge voted to give him a necktie."

"It's his duty to vote in case of a tie!"

Light Colors Preferred

First Mechanic: "Which do you prefer, leather or fabric upholstery?"

Second Mechanic: "I like fabrics; leather is too hard to wipe your hands on."—*Chelsea Record.*

—And Feathers

Monitor Camera Club From E. L. Taylor, Calgary, Alberta

Full Dress on the Reservation

Daily Anecdote

Recognized Merit

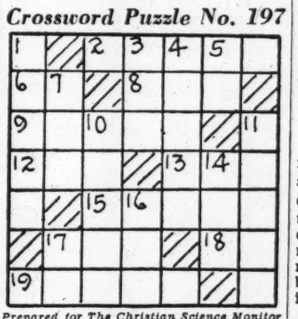
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JAMES GREENLEAF WHITTIER was ever forgetful of his own lines. Scarcely had he set them to paper than he promptly forgot all about them.

One evening at a lecture the speaker concluded his remarks with what Mr. Whittier thought some very well-chosen and beautiful quotations; and he applauded loud and long.

It wasn't until later that he discovered that the selections had been his own.

Crossword Puzzle No. 197



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

2. Foundation
6. Morindin dye
8. Pale
9. Unweave
12. Peruvian plant
13. Sooner than
15. Part of a calyx
17. Pronoun
18. River in Italy
19. Pert. to the nose

Down

1. Song of joy
3. Fear
4. Farinaceous meal
5. Preposition
7. Resinous substance
10. Urns
11. A plant
14. Knock
16. Age
17. Exclamation

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Revised Bylaws

Question: A committee appointed for the purpose has formulated a revised set of bylaws. When do they become effective? Is it necessary that a written resolution be presented and adopted before said bylaws are binding? Some members contend that the bylaws were in force when they were adopted by a two-thirds vote at a special meeting. Others say they do not become effective until a written resolution has passed.

Answer: Unless the bylaws require it, a written resolution is unnecessary, a simple motion being sufficient. It is assumed, of course, that the revised bylaws themselves are either printed or in writing. The motion in this case would not technically be to adopt the new bylaws but to substitute them for the existing bylaws.

The new bylaws would take effect immediately upon the adoption of such a motion, provided all other steps have been taken as specified in the bylaws, the only exception being in case the motion to substitute the new bylaws for the existing bylaws should specify some particular time for them to take effect. Assuming, in this case, that bylaws may be amended at a special meeting, and that due notice has been given as required by the bylaws, and that the vote was taken in the proper manner and recorded in the minutes, and that no time was specified in the motion to substitute or determine in advance, the new bylaws were in effect as soon as the motion was declared carried.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Loved to See the Children Smile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bellingham, Wash.

UNEMPLOYMENT was not long a problem for one elderly gentleman in a western city. Obtaining the agency for a weekly publication, which carried several pages of features, this man stood on the street corner, with a few papers in his arms, and in an ordinary tone of voice called his papers. That was the beginning of a new venture.

More than a year passed, during which time this enterprising news dealer secured a central location, near the entrances to several department stores, where he sat with a large pile of papers beside him on the walk.

One day a business woman asked him, "About how many papers do you sell each month?" The answer was "O, about 200."

Christmas Day was drawing near. The busy shoppers thronged the streets, and among them the business woman saw many children buying papers of her new friend. On closer notice she saw the man was dipping mixed candies from a bag, and piling them in the hand of every child who purchased a paper—and not only to the little buyers, but to any other child who happened along. The happy smiles of the children were reflected in the happy face of the giver.

Some time later the business woman inquired of the news man: "How many papers do you now sell every month?" After a moment's thought, he replied, "About 1200."

The woman remarked: "The Bible says, 'Give and it shall be given to you.' Is that the idea?"

The man was silent a moment, and then smilingly said: "I hadn't thought of that. You know, I just love to see the children smile."

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. By an 8-to-1 decision the court upheld the right of the Federal Government to transmit and market surplus power from its TVA project.
2. The TVA project, the largest experiment in economic and social planning now going on anywhere in the world, with the exception of Russia, covers an area of approximately 100,000 square miles (about the size of Great Britain).
3. In addition to the production of electrical power, the TVA project involves flood control in the Mississippi Valley, reforestation, stopping of soil erosion, production of fertilizers, social planning, and scores of new industries.
4. The New Deal has lost six cases (railroad retirement, "hot oil," farm mortgage relief, NRA, AAA, impounded AAA taxes), won two (gold cases and TVA), and had one case dismissed (first Bankhead Cotton Act test).
5. Sixty-five thousand Italian soldiers under Marshal Badoglio are reported to have routed 80,000 Ethiopians and to have acquired 300 square miles of new territory—apparently blasting open the door leading southward.
6. President Roosevelt, in a letter to the heads of Latin-American states, has urged an Inter-American Peace Conference, to be held possibly in Buenos Aires.
7. Eighteen years.
8. Col. Rafael Franco, Chaco war hero, has assumed the Provisional Presidency of Paraguay, as a result of a military revolution.
9. No. The only opposing vote was cast by Senator King of Utah, a Democrat.
10. According to the Comptroller of the Currency, national bank deposits of $24,847,733,000 at the close of 1935 were the largest in American history.
11. A survey of Boston dealers indicates that, with hardly an exception, December and January sales by larger dealers were at least double the figures of the period last year. Unit sales in January for all General Motors cars in the United States are reported to be twice those of 1935 and triple those of 1934.
12. The League of Nations.
13. The HOLC has granted 987,833 loans aggregating $2,990,418,259.
14. Yes; for the week of March 30.
15. Norway.
16. Alfred E. Smith.
17. Manuel Azaña
18. The Imperial Chemical Industry of Britain has announced production of a transparent glass which it calls perspex, which has greater tensile strength, and only half the weight, of glass. Perspex is now being installed in the big flying boats under construction in Britain for the empire service.
19. The Government's archivist and his staff are now moving into the new $12,000,000 archives building.
20. Testimony before the Senate Munitions Committee has brought forth the fact that the Government has sold machine guns as junk for 12 cents each, which can be repaired for $50 or $60 and then be used as a deadly weapon worth $750.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Heavy Literature*

By LE PELLEY

MY-MY-THESE ARE VERY ADVANCED BOOKS FOR A LITTLE BOY TO BE TAKING OUT
CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY, VOLUMES 1, 2 AND 3! GOODNESS SAKE-
HERE YOU ARE, YOUNG MAN — I THINK IT IS VERY PROGRESSIVE OF YOU TO TRY TO READ THEM
OH, I'M NOT GOING TO READ THEM. I NEED THEM TO PRESS DOWN SOME THINGS I'M PASTING IN MY SCRAPBOOK

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sweater for Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

BEFORE THE FIRE, I LIKE TO SIT AND WATCH MY AUNT MATILDA KNIT.
KNIT ONE, PURL ONE, KNIT ONE, PURL ONE; HER NEEDLES FLY. IT MUST BE FUN.
AND WHEN HER BALL OF YARN GIVES OUT, I'M QUITE A HELP, WITHOUT A DOUBT.
MY INTEREST NEVER LAGS; YOU SEE THE SWEATER WILL BELONG TO ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mining America's Farms

MANY a city dweller must be puzzled by the paradoxical alarms which come from the American farm belt. On one hand he is told there is such a surplus of wheat, cotton, and so forth, that millions of acres must be retired from production. On the other, he is told that soil fertility is washing away and being depleted so rapidly by dust storms, again prevalent in the West, that the United States must take quick steps toward conservation or the next generation may be faced with hunger.

These are the arguments embodied in the farm relief or soil conservation bill passed by the Senate and more recently by the House with amendment which must be smoothed out in conference, to replace AAA. Can both such apparently contradictatory statements be true? Unfortunately there is good evidence that they are. The difference is between the short and the long view.

Let us illustrate it this way: Suppose a man in the city owns a cotton mill, a street car line or a coal mine. If the price of cloth or coal or the return from car fares falls below the profit line the presumption is that he will immediately close up shop and eventually quit the business. This working of the law of supply and demand is much slower than some theorists suppose.

The owner of the mill, the mine or the tracks, unless he is an uncommonly hard-headed and cost-wise business man, will usually go on operating until he has used up most or all of his capital. In fact the pressure of taxes, interest and other overhead charges almost compels him to do so. Ordinarily he puts aside a reasonable sum each year for depreciation and maintenance, but now he lets his buildings and machinery run down or sells his coal for less than its over-all cost.

At length perhaps the community becomes concerned over what is happening to its principal industry or its means of transportation, or, in an emergency, its supply of fuel. Ultimately it is pretty certain to be concerned about what happens in comparable rural circumstances to its supplies which come from the soil.

During the last decade or longer many a farmer has been obliged to do just what we have been describing in industry. To meet his taxes, interest and living or production costs he has had to mine his land instead of farm it. He has had to disregard depreciation of the soil, plow up pasture, neglect terracing, fertilizers and planting of legumes or trees. Such neglect was all the easier if he was only a tenant instead of the owner of the land—and farm tenancy has increased from 37 to 42 per cent since 1910.

Now it is fair to say that this farm depreciation is due to a number of causes in which the farmer himself is not always blameless and in which the remedy is as often local as national. For instance, the National Government cannot well protect the farmer from his own misjudgment in paying more for a farm than it is worth or in plowing up land that will simply blow away or in electing inefficient and extravagant county officials.

But the nation does have some responsibility—as well as some self-interest at stake. When Alexander Hamilton wrote his famous "Report on Manufactures" which laid the foundation for tariff policy in the new Republic the whole need seemed to be to encourage industries; agriculture could take care of itself and extend over a waiting continent. But now pioneering has reached the west coast and turned back upon itself, and the wastefulness of that pioneering era in natural resources, including land fertility, is only now being symbolized in terms of dust storms and abandoned farms.

The Administration bill now near final adoption in Congress is an unsatisfactory hodgepodge which mingles constitutional uncertainty with political expediency and dumps the problem into the lap of the Secretary of Agriculture with embarrassing powers and responsibilities and with a lack of instructions or a confusion of them. The Republican bill to pay the farmer a "tariff equivalent" on the part of his production needed in the United States falls somewhat short of the ideal.

Yet even the shortcomings of the best politically available proposals do not obscure the facts which are becoming constantly plainer and more insistent that America needs both to re-establish an equality of treatment between agriculture and industry and to preserve, partly thereby, its rich heritage of soil fertility. The problem of soil conservation demands more serious attention rather than dismissal or misuse as a political catch-phrase.

The law of supply and demand is a beneficent mentor to those—individuals or nations—who can and will foresee its requirements. But to those who recognize it only when it strikes, it can be harsh and ruthless. Are Americans prepared to recognize that sensible conservation which is a remedy for present overproduction may also be the remedy for potential future lack?

Spain Revives the Republic

THE Spanish Republic has a second chance. The latest elections have turned the clock back to 1931 when King Alfonso fled, have canceled out a series of offsetting blunders by all parties and given the founders of the Republic a mandate to start afresh. There is a big difference now—the chastening influence of five years' hard experience.

Three of those five years were riven with divisive quarrels between the jubilant revolutionists. Their Constitution was perhaps the most advanced, the most Leftist document that could be devised, while still preserving the capitalist system. It did not spare the vast, unequal medievalism which had long oppressed the Spanish worker and peasant.

But the numerous Socialists, Communists and anarcho-syndicalists had no sympathy with capitalism however liberal, and too short tempers to wait for gradual modification of it. In their view Republican groups in power were not fast enough about dismembering the huge, unproductive landed estates; employers were not sufficiently humbled. The radicals, having been promised much, felt themselves betrayed. Strikes and riots flared. The Republicans were rash enough to retaliate with Fascist, cossack tactics. Blood was spilled, and a wedge of hatred driven into the left coalition. Then came the day when 6,000,000 women gained the right to vote. They as a group were friendly to the Roman Catholic Church which the Constitution removed from temporal power. Reaction swept Spain.

In these last two years the revolution had been put in reverse and the morale of the Constitution dismantled, article by article. Landowners, industrialists and clergy regained much of their power and privilege. Restoration of the monarchy grew increasingly likely. The Leftists learned their lesson swiftly. Coalition was their one hope; the Constitution would be their charter of agreement; the Republicans would govern, and speed the reforms this time; radicals would curb their impatience and bear with the delays of gradualism. Thus came victory at the polls.

The Left coalition has a trust which extends beyond the borders of Spain. It is the guardian of a Constitution expressly written to meet the economic and social challenge of tomorrow. It founds a state on education, above all, and on labor laws and social justice for both employer and worker which to many an outsider must be astonishing in their enlightenment. With this charter, Spain emerges from centuries of apathy as if from its characteristic cool midday shadows into the brilliant, actinic Spanish sunlight. If only patience and tolerance can hold that coalition together, the Spanish Republic may yet survive and prove an important testing ground for a modified capitalism.

Cornering Abuse of Trust

SENTENCING of a London "tin king" to a year's imprisonment for omissions in a stock prospectus issued by his company draws attention again to the methods by which Great Britain keeps this sort of crime in check. "The public be protected" appears to be the slogan of British justice.

John Howeson, who changed his name from von Ernsthausen, some years ago, rose in a few years from the position of an obscure jute merchant to that of a world figure in the tin market. He backed the great tin restriction schemes which hit United States interests so hard that denunciations rang even from the floor of Congress. Mr. Howeson's fall came as a result of what one witness described as a "side-show to him"—an attempt to corner the pepper market. In an attempt to sell shares in his company to the public, Howeson allowed an associate—Garabed Bishirgian—to issue a prospectus without mention of the company's involvement in pepper.

In pronouncing sentence Justice Sir Cyril Atkinson made an observation which might well be noted by others beside the men involved in the pepper scandal:

> You were in great positions. Great positions carry great responsibilities. I should be failing in my duty if I did not punish you.

Too often the rise to great position has been interpreted as a rise not to responsibility, but above responsibility. Too many men who have become financially powerful have acted as if they felt above the law, and frequently have been able through the employ of clever legal aid to take advantage of technicalities which have so delayed or diverted justice as to support the suspicion that great wealth is above the law.

The sentencing of Mr. Howeson and his associates carries an implied and a direct challenge to this conception of the power of money. It recalls the case in which Lord Kylsant was convicted in 1931 on a similar charge. When Sir Cyril's views on the unseverable relation between great position and great responsibility are more widely held there will be fewer such cases in all countries.

THE British staged the greatest upset of the Olympics by beating the kings of hockey—Canada and the United States. The British have a reputation of coming out all right, but winning one of these lightning hockey matches can hardly be described as "muddling through."

ONE of the results of the Italian victory at Aradam is that Italy's position in Geneva is believed to be strengthened. If that is true, Ethiopia had better be careful. She'll soon be finding herself the aggressor.

Court or Congress?

Book News of the Day

APPARENTLY it is still constitutional to discuss proposals for restricting the power of the Supreme Court. Some of the more violent demands for curbing the court will die down following the TVA decision. Possibly, too, some timid or ignorant citizens may be deterred by claims that any questioning of the court is Communism. But millions of Americans are vitally interested in the fundamentals of their Government and will not be stopped from discussing them. Much of this discussion will center upon various proposals for readjusting the balance of power between legislative and judicial branches. CONGRESS OR THE SUPREME COURT; WHICH SHALL RULE AMERICA? (New York: Noble and Noble. $2) is called the second University Debater's Help Book, but one needn't be a debater to get its help.

Its statement of the debate proposition —"Resolved, that Congress should have power to over-ride by a two-thirds majority vote decisions of the Supreme Court declaring laws passed by Congress unconstitutional" — is apparently the form in which many college and school debaters are taking up the question. This is slightly different from the proposals usually put forward. Senator Norris, for instance, has been urging that a two-thirds majority of the court be required for holding any law unconstitutional. There have been other proposals to restrict the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in constitutional questions.

And the material collected in these covers is by no means confined to the plan of permitting Congress to over-ride a judicial veto as it does a presidential veto. But these selections from speeches in Congress, statements by justices, or newspaper and magazine editorials, do center on the general question of whether Congress or the court should be supreme. This material, for the most part, deals with the subject as a present political issue rather than as a historical question, and will give the reader quickly a great deal of information which he could get from original sources only by considerable labor. In the getting, however, he will miss some of the satisfactions of original research, and he will be impressed by the extent to which partisan politics or clash of economic interests can divide men in their interpretation of constitutional questions.

For instance on the question of whether the framers of the Constitution expected the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of congressional acts the reader will find Madison quoted on both sides. Once, by the opponents of judicial review, from Madison's "Reports of the Federal Convention": "It was generally supposed that the jurisdiction given was constructively limited to cases of a judicial nature." Again, by the advocates of judicial review, from Farrand's "The Records of the Federal Convention": "A law violating a Constitution established by the people themselves would be considered by the judges as null and void."

The book declares in a clarifying analysis of the question that the real issue is not whether the framers of the Constitution intended the court to have a power of review which was not explicitly written into the Constitution, but whether the American people today want to retain a judicial veto on legislative acts which is now established and exercised in the United States to an extent other countries find hard to understand. And in practical politics as in theoretical debate the burden of proof rests upon those who want to change the present system. So long as Americans are able to amend the Constitution in nine months, as they did with the repeal of prohibition, agitation for over-riding the court or abolishing judicial review is likely to make slow headway. D. M. R.

Mirror of Opinion

"Suffocation" and Raw Materials

IF THE present deadlock between an Italy which seeks relief from overcrowding and a League which is seeking to establish the beginnings of a real reign of law in the world is to be resolved during the truce shortly to be imposed by the rains, it can only be by exploring thoroughly the avenue opened in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech of September 10 last in which he proposed a joint investigation into the problem of giving access to the "suffocated" powers to the raw materials and markets of the rest of the world. The only real way out of the present Abyssinian crisis, as it is the only solution of the rising crisis with Germany, is to prove to Mussolini and the Italian people, as well as to Herr Hitler and Dr. Schacht and the German people, that there is a way in which Italy and Germany can make sure of a steadily rising standard of living for their own people which is more certain than the costly, calamitous, and probably ineffectual method of attempting territorial or colonial expansion by means of war. A solution which by removing the barriers which now prevent world development and world trade began to solve the problem of unemployment in these countries would enure to the benefit of the rest of the world as well.

The root of the problem does not lie in territorial or colonial exchanges. The urgent need is to make it possible for the so-called suffocated countries to buy foodstuffs and raw materials with their own currencies or by exporting in exchange their own manufactured products in quantities sufficient to make an immediate impression on their domestic unemployment and under conditions which promise a steadily rising standard of living at home in the future. How that is to be done is a matter for scientific economists to advise and for statesmen to propose to their peoples. In this aspect of international peacemaking—the aspect which alone promises a general reduction in tension and armament expansion—we are far more likely to enlist the co-operation of the New World than in action which has in it the direct risk of war.—*The Marquis of Lothian in a letter to The Times.*

Many May Come and Many May Go but U. S. A.—

Gold Bricks and Gold-Brickers

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Amid threats of inflation, new taxes and the search for funds to pay the soldiers' bonus, there landed in Washington, D. C., recently shipments of gold from Europe, giving the United States the greatest supply for its vaults the country has ever known. The Treasury today contains the largest store ever held by any government—nearly half the world's supply for monetary purposes.

Despite such apparent wealth, real wealth for individuals and nations still lies in productive industry, in energies, faculties and habits which directly contribute to make people industrially efficient. Practically, this amounts to producing or giving more than is received, creating surpluses. Thus, if every man "would become a king," it can never be accomplished by governmental fiat or by redistributing bills, coins or gold. These would be of little value if it were not that they allow convenient exchange of surplus goods or services for other goods or services.

Solomon's kingdom prospered, not because of Ophir and its gold, but because the people worked to build up a great nation. It collapsed for the same reason that Egypt's power waned and Rome fell. After working for wealth, people forget how it was attained, and mistake it for its outward manifestations, money, credit, buildings. Spain became a powerful nation—not because of its treasure ships, but because men developed new resources. A billion spent by a nation before it is earned is a billion thrown away, but given to workers for value received creates "other talents."

Just because the Treasury is full and there is gold enough there to pave a two-lane highway one-sixteenth of an inch thick from San Francisco to New York is no excuse for raiding it. If the old Hebrew adage, "Give and it shall be given unto you," is true, then the converse is equally so, "Take (without giving) and it shall be taken from you." Men in government service have a name for such as these. They call them "gold-brickers."

Gold-brickers, and those who consider wealth as so many paper or metal dollars, might well take a lesson from the Negro woman in Atlanta, Ga., who two weeks ago had a $10,000 bill, but couldn't spend it. No one would accept it. No one was willing to believe that she had given enough in services or goods to command the wealth represented by that note. Eventually a secret service agent discovered it was government property lost during a bank transfer, and it was taken from her.

Similarly, should America be so foolhardy as to consider ways and means of redistributing money in lieu of building up real wealth, she will find herself bankrupt—holding a $10,000 note no one will honor.

Westwood, Mass. HERBERT B. NICHOLS

"Unchecked and Unbalanced"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial, "Unchecked and Unbalanced," you state: "The Supreme Court cannot declare the bonus unconstitutional, although it represents the very epitome of that 'factionalism' that government by special interest blocs, which the framers of the Constitution sought to prevent by their system of checks and balances. . . . At present the Government of the United States appears in foundational fiscal policies to have neither checks nor balances."

It seems to me that the lack of checks and balances in our Government has resulted from our changing the Constitution, which provided them. The Constitution provided for the House of Representatives, which was directly responsible to the vote of the electorate and also for the Senate, which was appointed by the state legislatures. The Senate thus appointed did not have to consider the ballot box and so was not responsive to the pressure from the special interest blocs. This enabled the Senate to consider matters from a larger standpoint and for the good of the country as a whole. Consequently the Senate could generally be counted on to sustain a presidential veto. I believe that one of the main purposes of the Senate as provided in our Constitution was to furnish this check, so that a vetoed bill would be passed only in cases where the veto was patently wrong.

Some years ago we changed the Constitution to provide for direct election of senators. Since that time the Senate has differed little from the House. Practically the only differences are that the senators are elected for a longer period and there are fewer of them. With the change in the Constitution the Senate ceased to provide the purpose it was designed to fulfill in our democratic government. Undoubtedly there were many evils in the old appointive system of senators which should have been corrected. In attempting to correct these evils through the direct election of senators, we, in effect, destroyed the upper house branch of our government.

In voting for this amendment to the Constitution, the citizens of the United States generally believed that they were making our government more democratic. The effect has been directly the opposite. In order to stand a democratic government needs the checks on itself which our Constitution provided. Without these checks, its responsiveness to pressure from selfish interests makes the government representative of minority groups instead of the majority. Eventually this pressure brings such chaos into the country's finances that the democratic form of government seems to be no longer workable, and the cry arises for a change.

Discussion in regard to the effects of the amendment for direct election of senators generally has to do with the personnel of the Senate, and the amendment is justified on the basis that the personnel has not suffered. Such discussion is entirely beside the point. The amendment destroyed an essential function of the Senate and did away with the reason for having an upper house.

In recent years this country repealed one amendment to the Constitution. In the interests of responsible government, might not serious consideration now be given to the repeal of the amendment which provided for the direct election of senators?

Burlingame, Calif. JAMES A. VINCENT

Working Under Cover

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Poor February, what has it done or failed to do to win the disparaging title of "Faded February" (in a recent Monitor editorial), or to be told it has little excuse for being? True, snow still blankets the earth, and gray days outnumber the sunny ones, but snow and ice are not necessarily drab, and gray can be one of the loveliest of colors.

Take a walk out into the snow-covered country on a February day, feet crunching into the crusty surface of this snowy coverlet of nature, down the hillside, past the evergreens tipped with crystal that glints and glitters in the sunlight, or gleams in the shadowed softness of that gray peculiar to snow-filled air, past barberry bush decked out in orange-colored berries. As the ground slopes toward the stream below, the snow thins out in patches, and new green grass thrusts its lush spears through the edges by the water. Kick loose the crusty edges here, and you will find that nature is not sleeping at all! Bright green are the ferns, and the trailing vines of the partridge berry in which red berries gleam.

Sleeping? Not February, this busy, bustling housewife, stirring up her earth, calling her streams to break through the ice and warm into new life the growing things near by. Not February, whose swelling buds show through the ice and sleet, proclaiming the ageless marvel of spring, long before leaf and flower appear.

Fie to the dullard who calls February drab!

Philadelphia, Penna. M. H. W.

By Any Other Name

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Shanghai Evening Post enjoys a bit of fun in the following short editorial:

"Extract from a Washington dispatch to the unusually international-minded Christian Science Monitor:

"'Dainty Julia Sze, daughter of the Chinese Minister, was one of the few Oriental women in native costume. Her kimono, of a rich creme shade, had a peacock embroidered on the front of the skirt.'

"If Miss Sze has really gone over to the kimono we must confess that the influence of Dai Nippon is even more powerful and insidious than currently credited."

Although few Westerners understand the distinction, the kimono is a purely Japanese garment and under current conditions in China its use by any Chinese woman is highly unlikely. R. G.

Shanghai, China.

"How to Make Communists"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The clarion voice of democracy expressed in your editorial, "How to Make Communists," is something for which all thinking American citizens can be thankful. It takes courage to express this stand in view of the hysterical patriotism which allows emotionalism rather than reason to govern. We need more reminders of this sort as to fundamental Americanism. CARL BECK

New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

The Court's Net Effect

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE past week may have seen the final disappearance of the Supreme Court as a major campaign issue in 1936. Of course, the broad question of "flouting the Constitution" will have a general effect on many voters. But: (1) talk of curbing the court's authority has been rigorously censored out of responsible administration mouthpieces; and (2) the court itself will not be dealing another major legislative case probably until late April, and there is some doubt trial before the court again until Congress adjourns, or even until after the November elections. The notion of going to the court for a Republican presidential candidate, which was strong less than a year ago is now virtually extinct.

The AAA case was the climax of court-new-deal relationships in this pre-election period. The TVA decision was by choice of the administration lawyers confined to a narrow issue not including its broad social aims. That later, great decision, along with other crucial reckonings, will string along for years.

The three major cases on which Supreme Court decision is possible before adjournment in June are important, but not in the testing and general class with AAA and NRA. They include: (1) The Guffey coal law; (2) Low-cost housing; (3) the securities registration law of 1933.

* * *

Now, the Guffey law is of intense interest to industry. To many employers, it signifies another governmental interference in private relationships with labor. To employees, it is a guarantee of collective bargaining. Should the law be upheld, the charges of reckless unconstitutionalism made against President Roosevelt might be lessened, for it was passage of this very bill which he urged, "regardless of constitutional doubts, however reasonable." If the law is invalidated, it might require special action of Congress to prevent a serious strike in the bituminous mines. Invalidation would probably increase organized labor's support of the Roosevelt Administration. But the law has not been in operation, "making America over" as in the case of NRA and AAA. If it is thrown out, the President can easily say: "Very well, let's do the job another way."

Similarly, if the slum clearance program is thrown out, it is likely that the Administration can cushion the blow. And if the securities law, which has already established itself more or less in expert and public esteem, is discarded, disappointment is likely to exceed congratulation. Revamping of this law to bring it within constitutional bounds would be indicated.

Indeed, the net result of the string of unfavorable Supreme Court decisions upon actual administration has been surprisingly little. Only NRA's control over business is gone—and that was going anyway, under the breakdown influences of popular disaffection, unenforceability, and administrative confusion. AAA lives on in a new farm bill, exacted in Congress, which is even more ambitious than the orizinal and quite possibly immune from court decision.

Of the nine major decisions, two favored the New Deal—the TVA and gold clause cases. The NRA case expedited somewhat the liquidation of a task that was outmoded at least in method.

The AAA decision, with its connected rice-millers' case, tied knots in the budget, but farm control continues. Three new laws were enacted to replace three invalidated ones. The Humphrey case was a blow at President Roosevelt, but did not halt any governmental task. That is the sum result in actual administration of the court's unprecedented series of decisions. That is the concrete situation after the powder smoke has drifted away.

* * *

Politically, of course, there are additional effects, and even more important results in the development of constitutional law. But even legally, where the greatest effects might be expected, the court has said not only what the Government may not do, but what it may do. Thus, regulation of business has been restricted, use of the tax power to regulate farm production prohibited, use of the commerce power to further social welfare of workers is restricted, and delegation to the President of legislative power is curbed.

Some of these dicta may be important in future cases. But of greater importance is the court's new list of what the Government may do. Regulation of the value of the currency is reaffirmed, use of the taxing power for the general welfare is granted, and disposal of natural resources made available in the exercise of a constitutional function is recognized. On balance, and so far, it would seem that a program of social and economic adjustment is after all possible within the limits interpreted by the present Supreme Court. Certainly the Administration is going right ahead.

Perhaps realization that attacks on the court disturb the country, while it is possible to carry on revised programs without fuss, has brought about the great change in President Roosevelt's attitude toward the court. The country's rebuke for the "horse and buggy" phrase was stinging. And the country itself, not the court, will have the opportunity in November to pass final judgment on the New Deal.